

## FORM II.

(See rule 8.)

## VOTING PAPER.

Delegates to be  
Delegates are

to be selected by the Landholders of the

District.

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Votes.

Attesting Officer.

## Instructions.

1. Each elector shall enter the name or names of the candidate or candidates to whom he desires to give his vote or votes.
2. Each elector has as many votes as there are delegates to be selected.
3. If he has more votes than one, he may give all his votes to one candidate or may distribute them in any manner he thinks fit among the candidates.
4. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, opposite the name or names of the candidate or candidates, the mark X or as many such marks as the number of votes which he desires to give to such candidate.
5. The voting paper will be rejected if the total number of votes recorded on it exceeds the number of delegates to be selected.
6. If the mark denoting any vote is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply, the vote will be discarded.

## FORM III.

*(See rule 14.)*

## NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Address.
4. Signature of proposer.
5. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, who are personally known to me (*or* who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the electoral roll of Landholders in the Central Provinces for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

*Date**Attesting Officer.*

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*Instructions.*

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.

2. They shall be presented for attestation on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, and between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, at the office of \_\_\_\_\_.

## FORM IV.

(See rule 19.)

## VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by Delegates selected by Landholders in the Central Provinces. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

*Instructions.*

1. Each delegate has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. The delegate shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Returning Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.



I hereby declare that I am a Delegate for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Landholders in the Central Provinces.

C. N.

*Delegate.*

*(Fold on this line.)*

Signed in my presence by the Delegate, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.

*Returning Officer.*

## SCHEDULE XII.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xvi), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAM-  
MADAN COMMUNITY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties.

(2) "Collector" means the District Collector.

(3) "Estate" means—

(a) any permanently settled estate or temporarily settled Zamindari or any portion of such estate or Zamindari provided that such portion is separately registered in the office of the Collector;

(b) any unsettled palaiyam or jagir;

(c) any village the land-revenue of which alone has been granted in inam to a person not owning the kudivaram thereof, if such grant has been made, confirmed or recognised by the British Government or any separated part of such village;

(d) any portion consisting of one or more villages of any of the estates specified in clauses (a) and (b) which is held on a permanent under-tenure.

(4) "Firm" means an association of two or more individuals trading jointly and not being registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or any other law for the time being in force.

(5) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

(6) "Zamindár" means the holder of an estate, and includes a person in receipt of a málikhána allowance from Government.

*Qualifications of electors.*

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xvi), shall be elected by Muhammadans of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

3. The election shall be made by all Muhammadans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the Presidency of Fort St. George, who—

(a) are landholders possessing an annual income from land situated within the Presidency of Fort St. George of not less than three thousand rupees; or

(b) have during the financial year immediately preceding that in which the election is held paid on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than six thousand rupees; or

(c) are members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George; or

(d) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras; or

(e) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal ; or

(f) are in receipt of pensions of rupees fifteen per mensem and upwards for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of Government.

4. For the purposes of rule 3, the annual income of a zamindár from his estate shall be taken to be the annual rental upon which he pays land-cess under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash or similar charge payable by him to Government.

5. (1) For the purposes of rule 3, the annual income of landholders other than zamindárs shall be calculated as follows :—

(a) the income of ryotwári holders cultivating their own lands shall be taken to be equal to twice the assessment fixed on the land so cultivated ;

(b) the income of ryotwári holders who have leased their lands to tenants shall be taken to be equal to the assessment fixed on the land so leased ;

(c) the income of holders of ináms shall be taken to be equal to the rental value on which the land-cess is calculated under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, excluding the peshkash, jodi, quit rent or similar charge payable to Government ;

(d) the income of tenants of zamindárs and inámdárs shall be taken to be equal to two-thirds of the annual rent-value of the lands held by such tenants as determined under section 64 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 :

Provided that to the income of tenants holding land free of rent or at a favourable rent calculated as provided in clause (d) there shall be added the difference between the rent (if any) actually charged and the rent ordinarily payable for land of similar description and with similar advantages in the village or in neighbouring villages ;

(e) in the case of sub-tenants, the income shall be taken to be equal to half the income as determined for the superior tenant.

(2) If in any case a separate water-rate or second-crop charge is payable to Government or to a superior holder in respect of any land, such water-rate and charge shall be regarded as forming part of the assessment or rental value, as the case may be, in calculating income under this rule :

Provided that a landholder who collects water-rate or second-crop charge from another person on behalf of Government is not entitled to have anything so collected taken into account when his income is fixed under this rule or rule 4.

(3) If in any case, it is not possible to calculate income from land in accordance with rule 4 or sub-rule (1) of this rule, the Collector shall determine such income for the purposes of these rules upon the best information available.

(4) In all cases under this rule and rule 4, the income shall be calculated on the figures of the latest fasli year for which figures are available or in cases where figures for the fasli year are not available, then proportionately, on the figures of the latest period for which figures are available.

6. In calculating the annual income of all landholders for the purposes of rule 3,—

(a) income derived from an estate shall not be reckoned along with income derived from any land other than an estate, but it may be reckoned along with a málikhána allowance ;



- (b) subject to the provisions of clause (a), incomes derived from more than one parcel of land, however held, may be reckoned together: Provided that, in the case of land referred to in rule 13, sub-rule (2), and rule 14, the income derived therefrom shall not be added to any income derived from other land unless the holder of the latter has been nominated, or is entitled, under those rules, to represent the joint-holders or family in respect of the former land;
- (c) in no case shall income derived from a portion of an estate which is not separately registered in the office of a Collector be taken into account, nor shall income derived from land be reckoned with income derived from any other source.
7. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the district in which he resides, and he shall not be entered in the electoral roll under any other district.
8. No elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

*Electoral roll.*

9. (1) During the month of July in each year the Returning Officer shall prepare and publish in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the official Gazette of each district concerned a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule, together with a notice stating that any objection relating to entries in or omissions, from the electoral roll may be preferred on or before the 31st of August to the Collector of the district concerned.
- (2) Such Collector shall fix a place and a date not later than the 30th of September for hearing objections to the electoral roll, and shall give notice of the place and date so fixed to all persons concerned in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.
- (3) The Collector may before the date fixed by him under sub-rule (2) of his own motion revise the electoral roll so far as it relates to his district; any alteration in the roll made on such revision shall be published previous to the date fixed under sub-rule (2) in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.
- (4) The Collector shall at the place and on the date fixed under sub-rule (2) hear and decide objections to the electoral roll as also to any revision of the roll made by him of his own motion.
- (5) On the 1st of October the Collector shall send a copy of the electoral roll as revised to the Returning Officer.
- (6) The Returning Officer shall publish the final electoral roll in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the official Gazettes of the districts concerned on or before the 31st of October, and such electoral roll shall come into force on the 1st of November and continue in force until the publication of the next final electoral roll.
- (7) The Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette and the official Gazettes of the districts concerned, alter the dates specified in this rule.
10. The electoral roll in force at the date of the notification issued by the Governor General under these Regulations, calling upon the electorate to elect a Member under these rules shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is or is not qualified to vote at such election.
11. A person who is nominated, or entitled, under rule 13, sub-rule (2), or rule 14, 15 or 16, to represent a group of joint owners, a joint-family or a firm, and who is himself possessed of a personal qualification or of a separate property qualification which entitles him to vote, may elect whether to be entered in the electoral roll in his representative or separate capacity, and he shall be entered in one such capacity only and under the district in which he resides.
12. Except as expressly provided in these rules, no person claiming to vote on account of the possession of income derived from land for which a public register is kept shall be entitled to have such income taken into account in determining his eligibility to vote unless the land from which the income is derived stands registered in such register in his name.
13. (1) Where land is registered in the name of a single holder, the name of that holder alone shall be entered in the electoral roll.

(2) Where several persons are registered as joint-holders of land, a majority of the adult male persons so registered may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote to be their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of such land.

*Explanation.*—Land registered under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, in the joint names of the registered proprietor and another person is not land registered in the names of joint-holders within the meaning of this rule.

14. Where the property of a tarwád or similar joint-family under the Marumakkatáyam or Aliyasantána law is registered in the name of a woman and would, but for the disqualification of sex, qualify the registered holder to vote, the senior male member of the family shall, if he is qualified to vote, be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides as the representative of the family for voting purposes; and, if the senior male member is not so qualified, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of the property possessed by the family.

15. Where a joint-family is assessed as such to pay income-tax, a majority of the adult male members of the family may nominate in writing any one of themselves who is qualified to vote as their representative for voting purposes, and the name of such representative alone shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the roll in respect of the payment of income-tax.

16. Where a firm, composed solely of Muhammadan members, pays income-tax on the prescribed minimum income, a majority of the adult male members of the firm may nominate in writing one of themselves who is qualified to vote to vote on behalf of the firm, and his name only shall be entered in the electoral roll under the district in which he resides, and, if such nomination is not made, no entry shall be made in the electoral roll in respect of the firm.

17. Except as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll unless he possesses the prescribed property qualifications in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

*Qualifications and nomination of candidates.*

18. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by the Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder:

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be duly attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the Form and without delay despatched by registered post to the Returning Officer.

19. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

20. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the attestation of voting papers, or, if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the attestation of voting papers is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.



(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer, who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

*Scrutiny of nomination papers.*

21. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

*Voting.*

22. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

23. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and, after closing the envelope, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and to sign the declaration on the back thereof.

24. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list, in Form IV annexed to this Schedule of the electors whose voting papers he has attested,

*Counting of votes and declaration of result.*

25. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and, save as provided in rule 26 (4) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

26. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting paper, sealed as provided by rule 25, to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

27. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

28. Upon the completion of the counting, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

*Publication of result.*

29. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Legislative Department and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

*Appointment of dates, times and places.*

30. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely:—

- (a) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 18;
- (b) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 21;
- (c) the attestation of voting papers under rule 23; and
- (d) the counting of votes under rule 26.

(See rule 9.)

**ELECTORAL ROLL OF MUHAMMADANS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

[illegible]



## FORM II.

(See rule 18.)

## NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Name of father, karnavan or ejman.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Place of residence.
6. District under which the name of the candidate is entered in the electoral roll.
7. Number borne by candidate on the general electoral roll.
8. Signature of proposer.
9. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence on the       day of       19       by  
and       , who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my  
satisfaction) as voters Nos.       and       in the extract relating to this  
district from the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the Presidency of Fort St.  
George for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of  
the Governor General.

STATION.

DISTRICT.

*Attesting Officer.**Instructions.*

1. Nomination papers must be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested are invalid.

2. They must be presented for attestation on the       day of  
and between the hours of       and       at the office of

## FORM III.

(See rule 23.)

## VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Fort St. George. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

*Instructions.*

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of      and      on the      day of      19      .

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as [ ] No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the Presidency of Fort St. George for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,

*Elector.*

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*(Fold on this line.)*

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,

*Attesting Officer.*



## FORM IV.

(See rule 24.)

LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN ATTESTED  
BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been  
attested by me :—

Serial No.	Name of elector.	Address.

Attesting Officer.

## SCHEDULE XIII.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xvii), and Regulation III.]

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.**

1. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xvii), shall be elected by the votes of the Muhammadan non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, and qualified to vote for the election of an Additional Member by the Muhammadan community in the Presidency of Bombay to the said Legislative Council, shall be eligible for election.

3. The rules for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay shall apply with the necessary modifications to every election under this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE XIV.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xviii), and Regulation III.]

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OR MEMBERS BY  
THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer for the time being deputed by the Attesting Officer to perform such duties by an order in writing of which a copy shall be sent to the Returning Officer.

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

2. The Member or Members specified in Regulation II in connection with sub-head (xviii) shall be elected as follows:—

(1) At the first, third and succeeding alternate elections, one Member shall be elected for the electoral area comprising the whole of the Presidency of Bengal;

(2) At the second, fourth and succeeding alternate elections, one Member shall be elected for each of the following electoral areas, namely:—

(a) Electoral area I, comprising the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions;

(b) Electoral area II, comprising the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

*Explanation.*—The expression "alternate elections" shall not be deemed to include elections to fill casual vacancies.

*Qualifications of electors.*

3. The election shall be made by the votes of all Muhammadans who have a place of residence in the electoral area concerned and are not disqualified from voting under these Regulations, and possess any one of the following qualifications, namely:—

(a) are Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal; or

(b) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or of the Order of the Indian Empire, or holders of a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal; or

(c) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Calcutta; or

(d) own in their own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity, land or a share in land in respect of which land or share land-revenue amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees is payable per annum; or



- (e) own in their own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity, land or a share in land in respect of which land or share road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one hundred and eighty-seven rupees eight annas are payable per annum to Government, either directly or through a superior landlord; or
- (f) hold in their own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity, as permanent tenure holders, one or more tenures held direct from the Zamindar, or shares of such tenures, in respect of which tenures or shares road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one hundred and eighty-seven rupees eight annas are payable per annum; or
- (g) have during the financial year immediately preceding that in which the election is held paid on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than six thousand rupees per annum; or
- (h) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of the Government:

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

*Electoral roll.*

4. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall publish in the local official Gazette a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule for the electoral area or for each of the electoral areas, as the case may be, specified in rule 2.

(2) Any Muhammadan whose name does not appear in any such draft, and who claims to have his name included therein, and any person who objects to the entry of any name in any such draft, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the draft under sub-rule (1) of this rule, forward to the Returning Officer, either direct or through the District Magistrate of the district in which he resides, or, if he resides in Calcutta, through the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a statement of such claim or objection, as the case may be.

(3) The Returning Officer shall consider and decide upon all such claims and objections, and his decision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the disposal of such claims and objections, the electoral roll or rolls, as added to or altered by the Returning Officer, shall be published by him in the local official Gazette.

(5) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll for any electoral area in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate in the Divisions comprised in such electoral area, and, in the case of the roll for any electoral area comprising the Presidency Division, also at the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

5. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

*Revision of electoral roll.*

6. (1) The electoral roll or rolls published under rule 4 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the District Magistrate, so far as the roll relates to his district, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, so far as such roll relates to Calcutta, may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on any such roll, or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, after such inquiry and after hearing such persons as he may consider necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Every such appeal shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll or rolls as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 4.

*Qualifications and nomination of candidates.*

7. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, whose name is on the electoral roll for the electoral area concerned, may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on or before the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the Form and without delay despatched by registered post to the Returning Officer.

(5) Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

8. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the attestation of voting papers, or, if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the attestation of voting papers is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

*Scrutiny of nomination papers.*

9. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

*Voting.*

10. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form III annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same on or before the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(4) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, but not later than 5 P. M. on that date, each elector desirous of recording his vote shall sign the declaration on the back of the voting paper in the presence of an Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions contained on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(5) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and, after placing the voting paper in an envelope and closing the same, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and to sign the declaration on the back thereof.

(8) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.



(9) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list, in Form IV annexed to this Schedule, of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

*Counting of votes and declaration of result.*

11. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and, save as provided in rule 12 (4) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

12. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed, as provided by rule 11, to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

13. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

14. Upon the completion of the counting, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

*Publication of result.*

15. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

*Appointment of dates, times and places.*

16. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of drafts and electoral rolls under rule 4 ;
- (b) the revision of electoral rolls under rule 6 ;
- (c) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 7 ;
- (d) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 9 ;
- (e) the sending of voting papers under rule 10 ;
- (f) the attestation of voting papers under rule 10 ; and
- (g) the counting of votes under rule 12.



## FORM II

(See rule 7.)

## NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in \_\_\_\_\_ for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

*Attesting Officer.**Dated the**(Official designation.)**Instructions.*

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the office of an Attesting Officer.



## FORM III.

(See rule 10.)

## VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in . The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark x opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark x is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of an Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in an envelope between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ on any day before the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as ( ) No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,  
*Elector.*

Signed in my presence by the elector, who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

*Dated the*

X. Y.,  
*Attesting Officer.*  
*(Official designation.)*



## SCHEDULE XV.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xix), and Regulation III.]

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.**

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Attesting Officer to perform his duties.

(2) "Firm" means an association of two or more individuals trading jointly and not being registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

*Qualifications of electors.*

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xix), shall be elected by the votes of all Muhammadans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the said Provinces, who—

- (a) own land in respect of which land-revenue amounting to not less than ten thousand rupees is payable per annum ; or
- (b) own land free of land-revenue if the land-revenue nominally assessed on such land in order to determine the amount of rates payable in respect of the same, either taken by itself or in addition to land-revenue payable in respect of other land by such owners, amounts to not less than ten thousand rupees per annum ; or
- (c) have during the financial year immediately preceding that in which the election is held paid on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than ten thousand rupees per annum ; or
- (d) are Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ; or
- (e) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Allahabad ; or
- (f) are Trustees of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh ; or
- (g) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal ; or
- (h) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of the Government ; or
- (i) are Honorary Assistant Collectors, Honorary Magistrates or Honorary Munsifs :

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

*Electoral roll.*

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, an electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.



(2) When a firm or company is composed exclusively of persons who are Muhammadans, and such firm or company is qualified under rule 2, clause (a), or clause (b) or clause (c), the name of any person duly authorised in writing in this behalf by the firm or company shall be entered in the roll as the representative for the purposes of the roll of such firm or company.

(3) In determining the eligibility of a landholder as an elector, only land-revenue payable or nominally assessed in respect of such land or share in land as he may hold in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity shall be taken into account.

(4) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, an extract from the electoral roll relating to each district shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of the District Magistrate for such district.

4. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

*Revision of electoral roll.*

5. (1) The electoral roll published under rule 3 shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the District Magistrate may of his own motion, and shall on the application of any person whose name appears on the said roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such inquiry and after hearing such persons as may be necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Such appeal, if any, shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if an appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

*Qualifications and nomination of candidates.*

6. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations and whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the Form and without delay despatched by registered post to the Returning Officer.

7. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

8. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the attestation of voting papers, or, if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the attestation of voting papers is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall communicate the withdrawal to the Attesting Officer, who shall thereupon remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

*Scrutiny of nomination papers.*

9. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

*Voting.*

10. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

11. (1) Every elector desirous of recording his vote shall attend for the purpose at such place in the district under which his name appears in the electoral roll, and on such date and at such time as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The Attesting Officer shall thereupon deliver to each such elector a voting paper in Form III annexed to this Schedule, in which shall be entered the names of the candidates, together with an envelope for enclosing the same.

(3) The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(4) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there mark his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof.

(5) The elector shall then place the voting paper in the envelope provided, and, after closing the envelope, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and to sign the declaration on the back thereof.

12. (1) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(2) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list, in Form IV annexed to this Schedule, of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

*Counting of votes and declaration of result.*

13. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and, save as provided in rule 14 (4) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

14. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed, as provided by rule 13, to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

15. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

16. Upon the completion of the counting, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

*Publication of result.*

17. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

*Appointment of dates, times and places.*

18. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the electoral roll under rule 3 ;
- (b) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 6 ;
- (c) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 9 ;
- (d) the attestation of voting papers under rule 11 ; and
- (e) the counting of votes under rule 14.



(See rule 3.)

<b>Serial No. on roll.</b>	<b>Serial No. on district list.</b>	<b>Name of elector.</b>	<b>Father's name.</b>	<b>Address.</b>	<b>Qualifications.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

4. In the case of an elector qualified under rule 2 (c), the entry in column 6 shall be "Payment of income-tax" and shall not state the actual income on which tax is paid..

## FORM II.

(See rule 6).

## NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as being the persons whose names appear as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

*Attesting Officer.*

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*Instructions.*

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, at the office of \_\_\_\_\_.

## FORM III.

(See rule 11.)

## VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

*Instructions.*

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in the envelope to be supplied by him for the purpose between the hours of      and      on the      day of      19      .

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as  
the electoral roll of Muhammadans in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the election of an  
Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.,

*Elector.*

*(Fold on this line).*

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or  
who has been identified to my satisfaction.)

X. Y.,

*Attesting Officer.*



## FORM IV. •

(See rule 12.)

## LIST OF THE ELECTORS WHOSE VOTING PAPERS HAVE BEEN ATTESTED BY

The following is a list of all the electors whose voting papers have been attested by me:—

Serial No	Name of elector.	Address.

*Attesting Officer.*

## SCHEDULE XVI.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xx), and Regulation III.]

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.**

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) "Attesting Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Attesting Officer under these rules, and includes any officer for the time being deputed by the Attesting Officer to perform such duties by an order in writing of which a copy shall be sent to the Returning Officer.

(2) "Returning Officer" means such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint to perform all or any of the duties of the Returning Officer under these rules, and includes any officer deputed for the time being by the Returning Officer to perform his duties.

*Qualifications of electors.*

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xx), shall be elected by the votes of all Muhammadans having a place of residence in the Province of Bihar and Orissa who are qualified to vote, and possess any one of the following qualifications, namely :—

- (a) are members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa ; or
- (b) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by the Government, or are members of the Order of the Star of India or of the Order of the Indian Empire, or holders of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal ; or
- (c) are Ordinary or Honorary Fellows of the University of Calcutta ; or
- (d) own in their own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity, land or a share in land in respect of which land or share land-revenue amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees is payable per annum ; or
- (e) own in their own right, and not in a fiduciary capacity, land or a share in land in respect of which land or share road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one hundred and eighty-seven rupees eight annas are payable per annum to Government, either directly or through a superior landlord ; or
- (f) have during the financial year immediately preceding that in which the election is held paid on their own account income-tax on an income of not less than six thousand rupees per annum ; or
- (g) are in receipt of pensions for service as gazetted or commissioned officers of the Government :

Provided that no elector shall have more than one vote though he may possess more than one of the qualifications above described.

*Electoral roll.*

3. (1) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, a draft electoral roll in Form I annexed to this Schedule shall be published by the Returning Officer in the local official Gazette.

(2) Any Muhammadan whose name does not appear in such draft, and who claims to have his name included therein, and any person who objects to

the entry of any name in such draft, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the draft under sub-rule (1) of this rule, forward to the Returning Officer, either direct or through the District Magistrate of the District in which he resides, a statement of such claim or objection, as the case may be.

(3) The Returning Officer shall consider and decide upon all such claims and objections, and his decision shall be final.

(4) As soon as may be after the disposal of such claims and objections, the electoral roll, as added to or altered by the Returning Officer, shall be published by him in the local official Gazette.

(5) As soon as may be after the publication of the roll in the local official Gazette, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of every District Magistrate.

4. The electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

#### *Revision of electoral roll.*

5. (1) The electoral roll, published under rule 3, shall be subject to revision from time to time as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) At the time so notified the District Magistrate may, of his own motion, and shall, on the application of any person whose name appears on any such roll, or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll so far as it relates to his district.

(3) On such revision the District Magistrate, after such inquiry and after hearing such persons as he may consider necessary, may order any addition to or alteration in the electoral roll.

(4) An appeal shall lie from any such order of the District Magistrate to the Commissioner of the Division, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Every such appeal shall be preferred within one week from the date of the order appealed against :

Provided that the Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, extend the time to a period not exceeding three weeks.

(6) As soon as may be after the expiry of the period for appealing or, if any appeal is preferred, after the appeal has been disposed of, the electoral roll, as added to or altered on such revision, shall be published and posted as provided in rule 3.

#### *Qualifications and nomination of candidates.*

6. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, whose name is on the electoral roll, may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to this Schedule, which shall be supplied by an Attesting Officer to any elector asking for the same.

(3) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder :

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

(4) Every nomination paper shall be presented for attestation on or before the date and at the time and place appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and, if the Attesting Officer is satisfied that the nominee is willing to stand for election, shall be attested by the Attesting Officer in the manner prescribed on the face of the Form and without delay despatched by registered post to the Returning Officer.

(5) Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and time appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

7. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the attestation of voting papers, or, if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the attestation of voting papers is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

#### *Scrutiny of nomination papers.*

8. (1) On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend at the place appointed, and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers, and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

#### *Voting.*

9. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form III annexed to this Schedule.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer:

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same on or before the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(4) On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, but not later than 5 P.M. on that date, each elector desirous of recording his vote shall sign the declaration on the back of the voting paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer in accordance with the instructions contained on the face thereof, and the Attesting Officer shall attest his signature in the manner prescribed by the same instructions.

(5) The elector shall then proceed to a place screened from observation, which shall be provided by the Attesting Officer, and there record his vote on the voting paper in accordance with the instructions on the face thereof, and, after placing the voting paper in an envelope and closing the same, shall deliver it to the Attesting Officer.

(6) Neglect on the part of the elector to comply with any of these instructions shall render the vote invalid.

(7) If an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by the foregoing provisions of this rule, the Attesting Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and to sign the declaration on the back thereof.

(8) The Attesting Officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of voting papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the Returning Officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal.

(9) On the day following the Attesting Officer shall also despatch to the Returning Officer by registered post a list, in Form IV annexed to this Schedule, of the electors whose voting papers he has attested.

*Counting of votes and declaration of result.*

10 (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers, except the one first received by the Attesting Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was so received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and, save as provided in rule 11 (4) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and the Attesting Officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative, duly authorised by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 10 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.



13. Upon the completion of the counting, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

*Publication of result.*

14. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

*Appointment of dates, times and places.*

15. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the publication of the draft and electoral roll under rule 3 ;
- (b) the revision of the electoral roll under rule 5 ;
- (c) the attestation of nomination papers under rule 6 ;
- (d) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 8 ;
- (e) the sending of voting papers under rule 9 ;
- (f) the attestation of voting papers under rule 9 ; and
- (g) the counting of votes under rule 11.



## FORM II.

( See rule 6 ).

## NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Address.
5. Signature of proposer.
6. Signature of seconder.

Signed in my presence by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, who are personally known to me (or who have been identified to my satisfaction) as electors Nos. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in Bihar and Orissa for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_

Attesting Officer.

(Official designation.)

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Instructions.

1. Nomination papers shall be attested by an Attesting Officer. Those not so attested shall be invalid.
2. They shall be presented for attestation on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_ and between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, at the office of an Attesting Officer.

## FORM III.

(See rule 9.)

## VOTING PAPER.

One Additional Member is to be elected to the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan community in Bihar and Orissa. The following ( ) candidates have been duly nominated:—

Serial No.	Names of candidates.	Vote.

*Returning Officer.*

*Instructions.*

1. Each elector has one vote.
2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.
4. Before his vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer, who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. Voting papers shall be presented for attestation and marked and delivered to the Attesting Officer enclosed in an envelope between the hours of and on any day before the day of 19 .

I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears as [  
] No. on the electoral roll of Muhammadans in Bihar and Orissa for the election of an Additional Member to the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

C. N.

*Elector.*

Signed in my presence by the elector who is personally known to me (or who has been identified to my satisfaction).

X. Y.,

*Attesting Officer.*

*(Official designation).*

*Dated the*





## SCHEDULE XVII.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xxi), and Regulation III.]

## RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Preliminary.*

1. "Returning Officer" means the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and includes any officer of the Chamber deputed for the time being by the Secretary to perform his duties under these rules.

*Qualifications of electors.*

2. The Member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xxi), shall be elected by the votes of persons qualified to vote, who—

(a) are permanent members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, or

(b) are entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of permanent membership of the said Chamber on behalf, and in the name, of any firm or Joint-Stock Company or other Corporation,

and who have a place of residence in India (hereinafter referred to as "electors").

*Qualifications and nomination of candidates.*

3. (1) Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations who is qualified to vote under this Schedule may be nominated as a candidate for election:

Provided that the Returning Officer is satisfied that such person is willing to be so nominated.

(2) Every nomination shall be made by an elector, by letter sent to the Returning Officer.

(3) No elector shall subscribe more than one nomination letter.

(4) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination letters, all such nomination letters, except the one first received by the Returning Officer, shall be rejected, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination letters was first received by him, both or all of such letters shall be rejected.

4. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Returning Officer not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the counting of votes.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate in such manner as the Returning Officer may think fit, and shall remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

*Voting.*

5. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall send to each elector a list of such candidates and a voting paper.

6. Any elector may send his voting paper to the Returning Officer after recording his vote thereon :

Provided that voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the counting of votes shall be rejected.

*Counting of votes and declaration of result.*

7. (1) On receiving the voting papers, the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers, except the one first received by the Returning Officer, shall be deemed to be invalid, and, if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and, save as provided in rule 8 (3) or in Regulation XVI, such rejection shall be final.

8. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative duly authorized by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in Regulations VIII and XVI.

(4) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

9. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates, and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

10. Upon the completion of the counting, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

*Publication of result.*

11. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Chief Secretary to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

*Appointment of dates, times and places.*

12. The Local Government shall appoint, and shall notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, such date, and, if necessary, such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

- (a) the sending of nominations under rule 3 (2) ;
- (b) the sending of lists and voting papers under rule 5 (2) ;
- (c) the sending of voting papers under rule 6 ; and
- (d) the counting of votes under rule 8 (1).

## SCHEDULE XVIII.

[See Regulation II, sub-head (xxii), and Regulation III.]

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

1. The member specified in Regulation II, sub-head (xxii), shall be elected by the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

2. Any person not ineligible for election under these Regulations, who is at the date of the election a member of the said Chamber, shall be eligible for election.

3. On or before such date as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, the said Chamber shall elect the member aforesaid in such manner as a Trustee for the Port of Bombay is for the time being elected by the said Chamber under section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

4. The President of the said Chamber shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Local Government and also to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall be published in the local official Gazette and in the Gazette of India.

W. H. VINCENT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

**JAILS.**

*Simla, the 15th November, 1912.*

No. 338.—In the Home Department Notification No. 286, dated the 1st June 1912, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Captain F. A. Barker, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent of the cellular and female jails and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair,

*for "two months and nineteen days"*

*read "two months and twenty-three days."*

No. 341.—The services of Captain F. A. Barker, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

**JUDICIAL.**

*The 14th November, 1912.*

No. 3034.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal case, King Emperor *versus* Patan Deen, accused under section 209 of the Indian Penal Code, from the Court of the Headquarters Magistrate, Akyab, to that of the District Magistrate, Basti.

**MEDICAL.**

*The 13th November, 1912.*

No. 951.—The services of Captain F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for civil employment.

No. 961.—Major J. Gould, M.B., I.M.S., is placed on deputation in the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for a period of six months, with effect from the 10th October 1912.

## PUBLIC.

*The 14th November 1912.*

**No. 2642.**—The following Proclamation of the Governor General in Council is hereby published :—

## PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1912 (2 and 3 Geo. 5, c. 6), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend, to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909, touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of provinces under Lieutenant Governors (including the constitution of Legislative Councils for such provinces and the business to be transacted therein) subject to the modification that in the application to the said territories of the provisions aforesaid references to a Lieutenant Governor shall be construed as references to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**No. 2643.**—The following Proclamation to which the sanction of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council is hereby published :—

## PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General is pleased to constitute the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to be, for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, a province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be applicable.

2. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to specify the 14th day of November 1912, as the time at which the application of the said provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to the said territories shall take effect.

H. WHEELER,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 12th November, 1912.*

**No. 2327-G.**—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Short as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

**No. 2345-I.-B.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 23, 24 and 25 of the Cantonment Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2603-I. A., dated the 15th June, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Cantonment Code, 1912, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March, 1912, shall be in force in the Cantonments of Quetta and Loralai, subject to any amendments to which the Code is for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following proviso, namely :

Committees constituted, appointments, orders, bye-laws and requisitions made, notifications, notices and summonses issued, and licenses granted under the Cantonment Code of 1899 shall be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, issued and granted under the Code hereby directed to be in force.

*The 13th November, 1912.*

**No. 2350-I.-C.—Erratum:**—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1276-I.-B., dated the 14th June, 1912, for the words "M. R. Ry. Thiagara Mudaliar Avergal, Station Master, South Indian Railway", read "M. R. Ry. Thiagaraja Mudaliar Avergal, Station Master, South Indian Railway."



No. 3078-*Est.-A.*—Captain W. A. MacD. Garstin, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 4th November, 1912.

No. 3083-*Est.-A.*—Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent, Bahrein, with effect from the 4th November, 1912.

*The 14th November, 1912.*

No. 2344-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Edward J. Norton as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

No. 2349-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1226-*G.*, dated the 3rd June, 1912, Mr. J. B. Strain, Consul for Peru at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 4th November, 1912.

No. 2352-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 947-*G.*, dated the 25th April, 1912, Mr. I. F. Jensen, Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd November, 1912.

No. 3092-*Est.-A.*—Major A. B. Drummond, of the Political Department, is placed on Boundary Settlement duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 30th September, 1912, and until further orders.

No. 2365-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and to provide for the administration of the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars, the Gwalior Residency Area, the Sutna Agency and the Civil Lines of Nowgong (hereinafter styled the "Administered Areas in Central India"), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the enactments specified in the first column of the first schedule hereto annexed to such of the said Administered Areas as are specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a Local Government or the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; references to a Secretary to a Local Government as referring to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India; and, except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to the territories subject to or administered by a Local Government as referring to the Administered Area or Areas to which the enactment, wherein the expression occurs, has been applied.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said schedule shall be made in the enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in any Area to which the same may have been applied may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

II. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued, but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules or bye-laws made, orders passed and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notifications hereby superseded in the said Administered Areas shall be, as far as may be, deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done, under the corresponding enactments specified in this notification.

## • FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
1. The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	
2. The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 (XIII of 1859).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	<p>(1) The preamble and section 5 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(2) In section 1 for the words "any Presidency-town" the words "the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach or Nowgong" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(3) References to "a Magistrate of Police" and "the Magistrate" shall be read as referring to "the Cantonment Magistrate."</p>
3. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	In section 75 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Administered Areas in Central India.
4. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	<p>(1) References to an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Assistant Inspector-General, or District Superintendent of Police shall be read as referring to the Superintendent of Police; references to an Assistant District Superintendent of Police as referring to the Assistant Superintendent of Police; and references to a general police district as referring to the combined Administered Areas.</p> <p>(2) In section 1, for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:—          "The words 'Magistrate of the district' shall mean the officer exercising within the Area in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."</p> <p>The fourth and fifth paragraphs shall be omitted.</p> <p>(3) In section 4 the words from "and in such" to "seem fit," and the third paragraph shall be omitted, and for the words from "a District" to "consider necessary" the words "the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(4) Section 5 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(5) In section 34 the words from "within the limits" to "Local Government" shall be omitted.</p> <p>(6) In section 42 for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted:—          "Notice in writing of all actions and prosecutions against any person which may be lawfully brought for any thing done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act, or under the general</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		police-powers hereby given, and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant or to the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent of Police one month at least before the commencement of the action: and all such prosecutions shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise.
5. The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	In section 3, the definition of "British India" and in the definition of "High Court" the word 'therein' shall be omitted.
6. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	(1) The preamble, the first two paragraphs of section 1, and section 2 shall be omitted. (2) In section 5 for the words "Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner" and in section 17 for the words "Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner as the case may be" the words "Agent to the Governor General in Central India" shall be substituted.
7. The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
8. The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
9. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	In sections 57, 74, 78 and 79, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India, the Administered Areas in Central India, and areas outside British India under the administration of the Governor General in Council.
10. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
11. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	
12. The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
13. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
14. The Hackney-carriage Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong and the Indore Residency Bazars.	(1) In section 2 in the definition of "Hackney-carriage" after the word "passengers" the words "goods or materials" shall be added. (2) For the purposes of this Act the Indore Residency Bazars shall be deemed to be a cantonment.
15. The Vaccination Act, 1880 (XIII of 1880).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	(1) The second paragraph of section 1, and section 4 shall be omitted. (2) For the purposes of this Act the Civil Lines of Nowgong shall be deemed to be a cantonment.
16. The Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
17. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882. (IV of 1882).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	In section 52, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.
18. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
19. The Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	(1) Throughout the Act, references to "The Commissioner" or "Commissioner of Division" or "the Commissioner of the Division" shall be read as referring to the Resident at Indore as regards the Cantonment of Mhow, to the Political Agent in Malwa as regards the Cantonment of Nimach, and to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand as regards the Cantonment of Nowgong. (2) In section 3, sub-section (5), the words from "and includes" to the end shall be omitted. (3) In sections 22 and 43, for the word "India" the words "the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong" shall be substituted. (4) Section 47 and Article 2 of Part I of the second Schedule shall be omitted.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied	Further modifications and restrictions.
20. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazaars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	<p>(1) In section 2, sub-section (2), for the words and figures "Act No. XI of 1865 . . . repealed by that Act" the words "any local law relating to Courts of Small Causes in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Indore Residency Bazaars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(2) For section 16 the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"16. If a suit is instituted in any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes which, in the opinion of the Judge who tries the same (whose opinion shall be final) ought to have been instituted in the Court of Small Causes, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff and a successful defendant shall be allowed his costs including such pleader's fees as the Court may direct."</p>
21. The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	<p>For section 17 the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"17. Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction under the Act in British India or under the Act as applied in any area outside British India which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect as a certificate granted or extended under this Act."</p>
22. The Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Indore Residency Bazaars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
23. The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	<p>For section 8 the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"8. The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to—</p> <p>(a) the recovery in the Administered Areas in Central India of any arrear of land-revenue accruing, or sum recoverable as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority, in any part of British India or in any</p>



FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		<p>local area, which is not part of British India but which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council and to which the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, has been applied; and</p> <p>(b) the demand for the recovery in British India or in any such local area of any such arrear accruing, or sum so recoverable and payable, in the said Administered Areas."</p>
24. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	
25. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	<p>In section 3 for clause (d) the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"(d) The expression "Court" means the Resident at Indore as regards the Cantonment of Mhow, the Political Agent in Malwa as regards the Cantonment of Nimach, and the Political Agent in Bundelkhand as regards the Cantonment of Nowgong."</p>
26. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	
27. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897)	All Administered Areas in Central India.	<p>In section 3, clause (7) the words "British India" shall remain unmodified, but in any other enactment, where this definition would otherwise apply, the words shall be read subject to the provisions of this notification.</p>
28. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	All Administered Areas in Central India.	<p>(1) Sections 22 to 25 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(2) In section 30 the words from "In the territories" to "Assistant Commissioners" shall be omitted.</p> <p>(3) A Sessions Judge at his discretion—</p> <p>(a) may take cognizance of an offence without the accused person being committed to the Court of Session by a Magistrate and, if so, shall follow the procedure laid down by this Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates: and</p> <p>(b) in other cases may direct that any trial before the Court of Session shall be without jury or aid of assessors.</p> <p>(4) The powers prescribed by sections 401 and 402 shall be exercised only by the Governor General in Council.</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Area to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		<p>(5) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate, who is also the Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court, and in that case, notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, as in force, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall be thirty days from the date of the conviction.</p> <p>(6) In section 503, sub-section (1) after the words "such attendance and" the words "if such witness resides in any area to which this Code applies or in British India" shall be inserted.</p> <p>(7) Nothing in the Code as applied shall be deemed to apply to proceedings against European British subjects or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.</p>
29. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazaars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
30. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazaars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	<p>(1) Sections 57, 58 and 59 shall be omitted.</p> <p>(2) In section 60, sub-section (1), the words "other than a Court mentioned in section 57" and "or Chief Court .....refer the same" shall be omitted.</p> <p>(3) In section 60, sub-section (2), the words "as if it had been referred under section 57" and "under the seal ..... another like copy" shall be omitted.</p>
31. The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	<p>In Section 28—</p> <p>(1) For clause (a) the following shall be substituted—</p> <p>"(a) a chairman who shall be the Resident at Indore as regards the Cantonment of Mhow, the Political Agent in Malwa as regards the Cantonment of Nimach, and the Political Agent in Bundelkhand as regards the Cantonment of Nowgong ;"</p> <p>(2) In the first proviso for the words "District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (a)" the words "Resident or the Political Agent as the case may be" shall be substituted.</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
32. The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazar, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
33. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazar, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	<p>(1) In section 2, sub-section (5), section 10, and rule 49 sub-rules (4) and (5) of Order XXI in the First Schedule the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazar, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.</p> <p>(2) In the proviso to section 29, after the word "summonses" the words "are situate in British India or" shall be inserted.</p> <p>(3) For section 43 the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"43 Any decree passed by a Civil Court in British India or by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council may, if it cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, be executed in the manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazar, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong."</p> <p>(4) In section 45 after the words "any Court" the words "situate in British India or" shall be inserted.</p> <p>(5) In section 78, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>"(b) Courts situate in British India or in any other part of the British Empire, or"</p> <p>(6) To rule 25 of Order V in the First Schedule the following shall be added, :—</p> <p>" Provided that, if the defendant resides in British India, the summons may be sent for service to a Court (not being a High Court) having jurisdiction at the place where he resides and if the Court returns the summons with an endorsement signed by the</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
<p>84. The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).</p>	<p>The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar and Guwa, the Indore Residency Bazaars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.</p>	<p>Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner herein before directed, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of service."</p> <p>(7) The provisions of rule 43 of Order XXI in the First Schedule shall apply only to those cases in which the salary or allowances are payable in the Administered Areas in Central India.</p> <p>(1) In section 13, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the territories of States in Central India including all Administered Areas.</p> <p>(2) Section 30 and the second schedule shall be omitted.</p> <p>(3) For section 31, the following shall be substituted :—</p> <p>" 31. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, a suit for foreclosure or a suit for sale by a mortgagee instituted within sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage became due and pending at the date of this notification in a Court either of first instance or of appeal shall not be dismissed on the ground that a twelve years' rule of limitation is applicable."</p>
<p>85. The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).</p>	<p>The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazaars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.</p>	<p>In section 33, the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Administered Areas in Central India.</p>
<p>86. The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).</p>	<p>All Administered Areas in Central India.</p>	<p>Section 6 shall be omitted.</p>
<p>87. The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910).</p>	<p>All Administered Areas in Central India.</p>	<p>Only the following sections shall apply as hereby modified :—</p> <p>" 15. A universal currency note for the time being of British India, and any other currency note of British India which the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct, shall be a legal tender for the amount expressed in the note in payment or on account of—</p> <p>(a) any revenue or other claim to the amount of five rupees or upwards due to Government, and</p> <p>(b) any sum of five rupees or upwards due by Government or by any body corporate or person.</p>

FIRST SCHEDULE—*cont'd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		<p>26. No person shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such person:</p> <p>Provided that cheques or drafts, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of those bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts.</p> <p>27. (1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 26 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.</p> <p>(2) Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by a person empowered in this behalf by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with the sanction of the Governor General in Council."</p> <p>(1) For section 3 the following shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>"3. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, define or alter the limits of the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong for the purposes of this Act, and of all other enactments for the time being in force."</p> <p>(2) For section 6, the following shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>"6. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may appoint in this behalf, and shall exercise such powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as locally applied, as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may, from time to time, confer upon him."</p>
38. The Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactments applied.	Areas to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
<p>39. The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912.)</p>	<p>All Administered Areas in Central India.</p>	<p>(3) In section 15, for the words "the territories administered by such Government" wherever they occur, the words "British India" shall be substituted.</p> <p>(4) In section 16, sub-section (1), for the words "any Cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force," the words "the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong" shall be substituted, and the words "the District Magistrate and" shall be deleted.</p> <p>(5) In section 25, for sub-sections (1) and (2) the following shall be substituted, namely :—</p> <p>"(1) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, extended under section 23 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India or made under section 24 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to be in force in the Cantonment of Mhow, Nimach or Nowgong or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.</p> <p>(2) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration, be in force in the Cantonment of Mhow, Nimach or Nowgong or part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs."</p> <p>(1) To section 3, sub-section (1) the following shall be added :—</p> <p>"and includes any asylum in British India which the Governor-General in Council may by general or special order appoint."</p>



FIRST SCHEDULE—*concl'd.*

Enactments applied.	Area to which applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
		<p>(2) Sections 14, 15 and 67 shall be subject to the proviso that, if a lunatic is an inhabitant of a Native State, the Magistrate or Judge, as the case may be, may make him over to the care of such State with its consent and, in the case of an order under section 67, with the consent of the person on whose application the inquiry was instituted.</p> <p>(3) In section 85 for the words "in any province" and "in any other province," respectively, the words "in the Administered Areas in Central India" and "outside the Administered Areas in Central India" shall be substituted.</p>
40. The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912.)	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

No. and date of Notification.	Extent to which cancelled.
No. 1494-I., dated the 14th May 1885, as amended by No. 1484-I.B., dated the 23rd July 1909 ...	Clause (4).
Nos. 295-I., 296-I., and 297-I., dated the 26th January 1887 ...	The whole.
No. 469-I., dated the 1st February 1889 ...	The whole.
Nos. 1372-I., and 1373-I., dated the 29th March 1889 ...	The whole.
No. 1367-I., dated the 25th April 1890, as amended by No. 1484-I.B., dated the 23rd July 1909. ...	The whole.
No. 1415-I., dated the 30th April 1890 ...	So much as applied the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890), to the Administered Areas in Central India.
No. 8073-I., dated the 18th September 1890 ...	The whole.
No. 5022-I., dated the 24th December 1891, as subsequently amended ...	Part I.
No. 5025-I., dated the 24th December 1891 ...	The whole.
No. 4370-I., dated the 28th November 1892, as amended by No. 485-I.B., dated the 3rd March 1911 ...	The whole.
Nos. 2680-I. and 2683-I., dated the 15th August 1895 ...	The whole.
No. 725-I., dated the 21st February 1896 ...	The whole.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No. and date of Notification.	Extent to which cancelled.
No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February 1897	So much as applied the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), to the Administered Areas in Central India.
No. 2891-I.A., dated the 7th October 1898	The whole.
No. 841, (a)-I.B., dated the 1st April 1899	The whole.
No. 841 (b)-I.B., dated the 1st April 1899, as amended by No. 8548-I B, dated the 22nd August 1902.	The whole.
No. 4745-I.B., dated the 26th October 1900	The whole.
No. 482-I.B., dated the 3rd February 1905	So much as applied the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858), to the Administered Areas in Central India.
No. 1889-I.B., dated the 13th April 1906	So much as applied to Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the Administered Areas in Central India.
No. 5071-I.B., dated the 21st December 1906	The whole.
No. 4840-I.B., dated the 16th December 1908	The whole.
No. 1258-G., dated the 4th June 1909	The whole.
No. 1485-I.B., dated the 23rd July 1909	The whole.
No. 493-I.B., dated the 3rd March 1911	The whole.
No. 852-I.B., dated the 2nd April 1911	The whole.
No. 988-I.B., dated the 12th May 1911	The whole.
No. 1880-G., dated the 6th October 1911	The whole.
No. 1586-I.B., dated the 13th July 1912.	The whole.

No. 2366-1.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the Cantonment of Sehore :

1. The Superintendent of Sehore shall exercise the powers of a Civil Court with jurisdiction in all original suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. The Political Officer in Bhopal shall exercise the powers of a District Court as described in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with jurisdiction in all original suits whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter and in all other cases in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force in the said Cantonment and with power to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Superintendent.

3. Appeals shall lie, subject to the provisions of the enactments for the time being in force in the said Cantonment, from the decrees and orders of the said District Court to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, who shall exercise the powers of a High Court for all purposes whatsoever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said Cantonment.

No. 2367-1.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5022-I., dated the 24th December, 1891, providing for the exercise of civil jurisdiction within certain Administered Areas in Central India, namely :—

In clause (2) of Part III for the words "First Assistant for the time being to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India" the words "Resident at Indore for the time being" shall be substituted.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mint.

No. 524-F.

Simla, the 12th November 1912.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

## I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

1. *Receipts of Gold.*—The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders of gold at the Mints in 1911-12 with those of the past two years:—

YEAR.	CALCUTTA			BOMBAY.			TOTAL.
	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns.	Total.	Total value of gold tendered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10 ...	68,02,965	20,100	68,23,065	10,18,17,930	86,16,690	11,04,34,620	11,72,57,685
1910-11 ...	2,37,32,790	59,370	2,37,92,160	10,43,21,250	52,07,877	10,95,29,127	13,33,21,287
1911-12 ...	5,88,46,980	6,26,850	5,94,73,830	20,40,29,250	77,40,610	21,17,69,860	27,12,43,690

Of the total receipts in 1911-12, the value of gold coins which were so reduced in weight as to be taken at bullion value was only Rs. 415.

2. *Coinage of Silver.*—The silver coinage was as follows:—

				CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
				Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees ...	...	...	...	1,28,26,937	1,16,81,687	2,45,08,624
Half-Rupees ...	...	...	...	11,46,422	2,92,715	14,39,137
Quarter-rupees ...	...	...	...	5,61,199	2,92,046	8,53,245
One-eighth rupees ...	...	...	...	9,65,553	3,07,761	12,73,314
TOTAL ...				1,55,00,111	1,25,74,209	2,80,74,320

The work was confined to the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin. The outturn of rupees was more than that of the previous year by about 92½ lakhs.

3. *Dollar and other Coinage.*—During the year 37,470,509 British dollars of the outturn value in standard tolas of Rs. 8,50,23,954 were coined at the Bombay Mint, against 5,552,910 British dollars of the outturn value of Rs. 1,26,00,062 in the previous year. The Bombay Mint also coined 96,797 ten-cent and 564,668 five-cent pieces for the Singapore Government.

4. *Nickel Coinage.*—41,760,000 nickel one-anna pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 26,10,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint during the year as compared with 40,200,000 pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 25,12,500 in the preceding year.

The net gain on the nickel coinage which passed into circulation amounted to Rs. 24,35,338 against Rs. 19,82,089 in the preceding year.

5. *Bronze and Copper Coinage.*—The bronze coinage of the year consisted of pice, half-pice and pie-pieces of the aggregate value of about Rs. 9,25,625 against Rs. 9,45,124 in the previous year.

The copper coinage comprised (1) cents of the value of Rs. 39,920 executed for the Ceylon Government and (2) Amman cash of the value of Rs. 1,971 for the Pudukottai Darbar.

During the year under review there was a net gain of Rs. 9,02,671 on bronze and copper coinage, against Rs. 5,35,738 in the preceding year.

#### 6. *Operative Losses:*—

*Silver.*—The loss on silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint during the year amounted to 84·5 standard tolas of silver, and in the Bombay Mint to 88·20 standard tolas, for each lakh coined.

*Bronze and Copper.*—In the Calcutta Mint the operative losses on account of the bronze coinage were (a) melting loss of 34 per 100 maunds melted and (b) a coining loss of 16 per 100 maunds of good coin issued.

The loss on copper coinage executed for the Ceylon Government amounted to 42·30 maunds and for the Pudukottai Darbar 1 maund.

*Nickel.*—The nickel loss was 406 per 100 maunds of metal rolled.

7. *Premelting.*—Uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage as well as new subsidiary coins from the Straits Government were taken in direct alligation. Bar silver tendered for dollar coinage was similarly treated from 1st September 1912.

8. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure (including interest on capital outlay and other *pro forma* charges) of the two Mints in 1911-12 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 ... ..	2,02,440	4,93,214	6,95,654	18,75,956	9,24,939	21,00,895
1911-12 ... ..	1,87,846	22,59,402	24,47,248	11,09,101	13,90,802	24,99,903

Of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 24,47,248 the seigniorage on silver tendered for dollar coinage amounted to Rs. 17,59,307, and Rs. 3,196 were recovered on that account from the Straits Government for subsidiary coinage.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure incurred during the previous year :—

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	In-crease+ or dec- rease— in 1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	In-crease+ in 1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	In-crease+ in 1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed establishment ...	1,80,815	1,94,160	+13,345	2,19,370	2,20,275	+905	4,00,185	4,14,435	+14,250
Temporary establish- ment and overtime pay.	1,21,723	1,14,899	—6,824	96,361	1,70,005	+73,644	2,18,084	2,84,904	+66,820
TOTAL ...	3,02,538	3,09,059	+6,521	3,15,731	3,90,280	+74,549	6,18,269	6,99,339	+81,070

9. *Miscellaneous Work.*—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below :—

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11 . . .	57,870	67,604	9,734	9,859	9,923	564	67,229	77,527	10,298
1911-12 . . .	45,291	56,012	10,721	1,46,244	2,70,332	1,24,088	1,91,535	3,26,344	1,34,809

Delhi Darbar medals, and medallions for distribution to school children on the occasion of the Darbar and medals and decorations for the Army Department and for various public institutions, were struck, scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Departments, and some miscellaneous work was undertaken for the public.

## II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

10. *Number of Assays.*—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 were as follows :—

Year.	CALCUTTA ASSAY OFFICE.		BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1910-11 . . . . .	187	13,488	1,010	12,362
1911-12 . . . . .	679	11,930	372	33,530

11. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—The average fineness *per mille* of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees . . . . .	916·134	915·938
Half-rupees . . . . .	916·053	915·751
Quarter-rupees. . . . .	915·815	915·686
One-eighth rupees . . . . .	915·650	915·553
British dollars . . . . .		898·959

12. *Parting assays of silver coins.*—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was 543 *per mille* for rupees, 506 for half-rupees, 541 for quarter-rupees and 553 for one-eighth rupees. The silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint during the year is computed to have contained 3,136 troy ounces of gold of the value of £13,297. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was 218 *per mille* for rupees, 222 for half-rupees, 230 for quarter-rupees, 149 for one-eighth rupees and 241 for British dollars.

13. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in tabular form below :—

	TRIALS FOR WEIGHT.			TRIALS FOR FINENESS.				
	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.		AVERAGE FINENESS <i>per mille</i> OF COINS ASSAYED.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
CALCUTTA.								
Rupees . .	156	1,560	180'049	155	1,550	3,100	916'442	916'616
Half-rupees .	51	510	90'008	51	510	2,050	916'327	916'594
Quarter-rupees .	48	480	45'018	48	480	4,800	916'381	916'574
One-eighth rupees	78	780	22'519	80	800	15,600	916'449	916'624
BOMBAY.								
Rupees . .	136	2,720	180'037	136	680	3,400	916'569	916'618
Half-rupees .	9	180	90'037	9	45	450	916'920	916'735
Quarter-rupees .	13	130	45'054	13	65	1,300	916'637	916'603
One-eighth rupees	23	230	22'51	23	115	4,600	916'915	916'382
British dollars .	403	8,100	416'011	403	2,015	6,045	900'168	899'991

In pyx trials of rupees one coin was found in the Calcutta Mint beyond the legal remedy for weight.

ORDERED that this Resolution, together with the Reports from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in the *Gazette of India*.



## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 2137, dated 27th June 1912.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. CORDUB, R.E., Master of the Mint,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the Calcutta Mint for the year 1911-12 together with the prescribed statements.

2. Captain G. H. Willis, M.V.O., M.I.M.E., R.E., officiated as Mint Master of this Mint up to 19th October 1911, from which date I have been in charge.

## GOLD.

3. *Receipts.*—Mint certificates to the total value of Rs. 5,94,73,830 were issued for sovereigns tendered during the year and were in excess of the previous year's receipts by Rs. 3,56,81,670. Details of these receipts are noted below :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in Rupees.
3,923,132	Sovereigns of current weight ... ..	5,88,46,980
41,790	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value ...	6,26,850
3,964,922		5,94,73,830

4. Under the authority of the Comptroller General uncurrent sovereigns and half sovereigns to the value of Rs. 7,965 held in the Mint Gold Coin Account and Rs. 48-6-6 held in the Mint Gold Bullion Account were melted down for the purpose of manufacturing medals, etc., and gold bullion to the value of Rs. 13,273 was purchased in the local market to provide medals for the Imperial Durbar at Delhi.

5. The Mint also received gold bullion and coin from treasuries and other Government Departments amounting in value to Rs. 5,696, as detailed below :—

Tale.	Classification.	Value in rupees.
	RECEIVED FROM TREASURIES.	
19	Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . . .	285
1	Half sovereign of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value . . . .	7
74	Defective sovereigns unfit for re-issue, nominal value . . . .	1,110
51	Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value . . . .	721
	OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.	
	Bullion . . . . .	3,573
		5,696

## SILVER.

6. *Receipts.*—The receipts of uncurrent silver coins during the year amounted, in nominal value, to Rs. 1,52,20,884 and showed an increase of Rs. 14,75,795 as compared with the transactions of the previous year. The remittances after examination were classified as follows :—

			In thousands of rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835			578.6
Ditto	ditto	1840 (1st issue)	1,396.0
Ditto	ditto	1840 (2nd „ )	4,505.2
Ditto	ditto	of shroff marked, defective and dumb coins	808.6
Ditto	ditto	worn	4,828.2
Ditto	ditto	reduced	35.8
Ditto	ditto	of 1911	3,068.5
			<u>15,220.9</u>

7. The above figures include the uncurrent and withdrawn coins amounting to Rs. 58,950 eliminated during the course of examination from the special remittances sent to the Mint from the Currency Offices of Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras, Lahore and Rangoon for the annual rupee census.

8. *Coinage.*—The total silver coinage executed by the Mint during the year under review was 25,189,004 pieces valued at Rs. 1,55,00,111 as compared with 36,196,505 pieces valued at Rs. 1,38,07,253 in the year 1910-11. The coinage, which included 43,00,000 whole rupees bearing the effigy of His Majesty the King and the year 1911, was executed entirely from the receipts of withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins.

9. *Percentage of good coins.*—The percentages obtained from weight of metal operated on compare satisfactorily with those of previous years. They are as follows :—

	Weight of Ingots rolled.	Percentages of good coins.
Rupees	156.47	70.2
Half-rupees	18.34	70.1
Quarter-rupees	9.51	68.3
One-eighth-rupees	12.61	67.4

10. *Pyx trials.*—The results of the pyx trials furnished by the Assay Master in his attached report show that the weight and fineness of the silver coinage was maintained at its proper standard.

11. *Silver operative losses.*—The following balance statement shows the results of silver coinage operations for the year under review :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance	24,79,293	Issues	1,58,62,486
Receipts	1,50,74,315	Closing balance	16,77,625
		Operative loss	13,494
Total	<u>1,75,53,605</u>	Total	<u>1,75,53,605</u>

This loss gives a rate of 86.7 per lakh of standard tolas coined.

12. The loss was reduced by the recovery of silver from floor sweepings of the Bullion Office which amounted to Rs. 341, thus reducing the rate of loss to 84.5 per lakh.

13. It may be further noted that the coinage being entirely confined to the recoinage of uncurrent silver coins, the loss shown above includes an estimated weight of 7,444 tolas of dirt (calculated at 65 tolas per lakh on 11,452,416 tolas uncurrent coin).

## BRONZE AND COPPER.

14. *Receipts.*—There was no purchase of copper for bronze coinage, the stock held in the Mint together with maunds 1,639 of worn copper coins withdrawn from circulation during the year being sufficient to meet coinage requirements.

15. *Coinage.*—In the year under review the Mint executed a total bronze coinage of 63,443,524 pieces valued at Rs. 9,25,625 as compared with 80,668,421 pieces valued at Rs. 9,45,124 in the year previous.

16. In addition to this Mint the coined 4,748,000 pieces of Ceylon copper coins valued at Rs. 39,920, the weight of metal used being met by a remittance of 5 cent pieces by the Ceylon Government.

17. Under Finance Department letter No. 7432-F., dated 21st December 1911, the Mint also coined 504,500 copper pieces of "Amman Cash" valued at Rs. 1,971, for the Pudukottai Durbar.

18. Details of these coinages are shown in statement II attached to this report.

19. The result of the weighment and analysis of the bronze coins sent to the Assay Master proved that the coinage was within legal standard limits with regard to weight and composition.

20. *Operative losses.*—The operative losses written off the accounts for the year under report in connection with bronze coinage are as follows:—

Melting loss mds. 26.55 at .34 per 100 mds. melted.

Coining " " 11.72 at .16 do. of new coins coined.

21. The operative loss on the coinage for the Ceylon Government was maunds 42.30 and for the Pudukottai Durbar maund 1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The total silver coinage shown in statement II of this report bearing His Majesty's effigy on the obverse amounted to—

Rupees	.	.	.	10,300,000	pieces.
Half-rupees	.	.	.	1,136,000	"
Quarter-rupees	.	.	.	760,000	"
One-eighth-rupees	.	.	.	4,800,000	"

23. *Silver Balances.*—The average daily silver balance amounted to Rs. 20,38,535; on 31st May 1911 it fell to a minimum of Rs. 5,64,986 and on 9th November 1911 it rose to its maximum, *viz.*, Rs. 47,32,952. There was a gradual rise in the silver balance owing to the cessation of coinage pending the preparation of new dies during August to October 1911.

24. The Medal, Die and Engraving Departments were kept extremely busy during the year; the bulk of the work was in connection with the Imperial Delhi Durbar held on 12th December 1911, work for the Army Temperance Association and other miscellaneous orders being meanwhile practically held in abeyance.

25. This Mint had the unique privilege of manufacturing two thrones and footstools for the use of Their Majesties at the Imperial Durbar.

26. These thrones, an illustration of which is appended to this report were facsimiles of two wooden thrones of Georgian design in the possession of the Government of India. They were manufactured in solid silver and gilded throughout. The total net weight of the metal in the chairs and footstools amounted to 1,911 lbs. avoirdupois; Rs. 96,000 of old rupees being melted down to produce the castings.

27. The casting, chasing and engraving work was done entirely in the Mint under the supervision of Captain G. H. Willis, M.V.O., M.I.M.E., R.E., Acting Mint Master. The upholstery was supplied by a local firm of

jewellers. The cost of manufacture, excluding the cost of upholstery which amounted to Rs. 1,750, was Rs. 3,000. The first casting was begun in July 1911 and the chairs were ready for despatch to Delhi on 25th November of that year.

28. The Mint was also engaged during the year in the preparation of new medals and coins; specimens of these are illustrated on the frontispiece.

29. The obverse punch for the new coinage bearing the image and superscription of King George V was received from the Royal Mint, London, in July 1911, and in November and December rupees and fractional silver coins were struck and supplied to treasuries so that the first issue should be made to the public on Durbar day, the 12th December. Soon after that date complaints began to be made by various members of the public about the shape of the elephant depicted on the insignia of one of the orders on the obverse of the rupee. The dies were therefore slightly altered and in the 1912 coins the figure of the elephant is more distinct and correct in outline. The reverse design has already been alluded to in last year's report.

30. At the request of the Agent of the East Indian Railway 6,000 medals were struck from dies prepared and designed in the Mint for distribution among the staff employed in safeguarding the passage of the special trains of their Imperial Majesties. The medals were struck in aluminium-bronze.

31. Under orders of Government contained in letter No. 4177-F., dated 8th July 1911, this Mint prepared punches and matrices for a Durbar medal for distribution among the school children in India. The designs were prepared by Mr. F. K. Wezel, Engraver of the Mint, and the punches made under his immediate supervision. The medals were however struck at the Bombay Mint.

32. The Government of India in letter No. 5716-F., dated 15th September 1911, ordered a commemorative Durbar medal to be struck at the Calcutta Mint. A punch for the obverse of the medal was sent out by the Royal Mint for the purpose, but was found to be too small in diameter. In order to enlarge it to the required size a replica of about 3 diameters was made in soft Silver, and nickel plated to make it sufficiently hard to stand the wear of the pointer of the engraving machine. From this replica a working punch of the required size was cut. The reverse was prepared from a design furnished by the Government of India. The brooches and ribbon attachment were prepared in this Mint and 200 gold and 27,000 silver medals struck.

33. For those already in possession of the Home Coronation medal and also entitled to the India medal, a clasp inscribed "Delhi" was designed and manufactured at this Mint. Miniatures of the Durbar medal were also struck and up to the close of the financial year under report 1,647 medals and 254 brooches were issued.

34. The engraver also designed and prepared punches for a medal for the Military tournament held at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar; 15 gold, 37 silver and 32 bronze medals were struck from these dies.

35. During the year 417 war and other medals and 476 clasps were replaced by the Mint on applications received from Commanding Officers of Regiments under the control of the Northern and Eastern Circles.

36. Under the orders of the Government of India the Mint on the 9th May 1911 transferred to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, 12 bighas 7 kottas 15 chittacks and 14.5 square feet of Mint land adjacent to the river. The cost of the land and buildings situated thereon paid by the Port Commissioners amounted to Rs. 7,45,670 and Rs. 74,950 respectively.

#### PLANT AND MACHINERY.

37. The machinery ran satisfactorily during the year with the exception of the double helical gearing of the rolling mills which continued to be a source of anxiety. The dross mills were converted from steam to electric power during the year. There were no other additions or alterations of importance. The whole of the Mint machinery is now driven by electricity.

38. *Supply of electric current.*—The records of the Mint generating station show that 438,581 B. T. units were generated during the year, the cost being as follows :—

	Rs.
Fuel, establishment and stores . . . . .	24,846
Depreciation at 5 per cent on plant and 3 per cent on buildings, and provision for pensions . . . . .	15,910
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>Rs. 40,756</b>
 The cost per unit works out to be fuel, establishment, stores . . . . .	 0.906 annas
Depreciation . . . . .	0.581 "
<b>TOTAL COST PER UNIT . . . . .</b>	<b>1.487 annas</b>

The amount recovered in payment for fans and lights in private quarters was Rs. 1,864.

39. The accounts for the complete electrical installation were closed during the year. The final cost which amounted to Rs. 6,69,269-5-0 was accepted by the Government of India in Finance Department letter No. 1306-A., dated 28th February 1912.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

40. *Revenue, charges levied.*—The Mint realized a total revenue under charges levied on silver bullion, of Rs. 654; the major portion of this was received from the Photo. and Litho. Office of the Survey of India for recovery of silver from precipitate residues.

41. *Gain on coinage operations.*—The total gain credited under this head amounted to Rs. 8,891 of which Rs. 8,549 represented the gain by over standard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation.

42. *Cash and Transfer Receipts.*—These receipts amounted to Rs. 33,560, as compared with Rs. 53,929 in the year previous; the decrease in revenue under this head is chiefly due to a decrease in revenue realized from the sale of old stores. The apparent increase under transfers is due to the work done in connection with Public Works by the Mint.

43. *Miscellaneous Cash Receipts.*—An amount of Rs. 2,480 was brought to account, of which Rs. 1,864 represented the cost of power and light consumed by Mint officials in their private quarters.

44. *Expenditure.—Loss on coinage operations.*—The total amount shown as expenditure under this account amounted to Rs. 2,61,840. Of this amount Rs. 14,657 represented the operative loss written off the accounts during the year. Rs. 2,45,180 represents the net loss on recoinage of old silver coins withdrawn from circulation as compared with Rs. 2,62,156 in the previous year.

45. *Salaries and establishment.*—Rupees 3,79,060 was expended under this head of account as compared with Rs. 3,02,539 in the year previous.

46. *Copper and bronze used for alloy, etc.*—Rupees 1,415 was expended in the year under report as compared with Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. Of the amount thus written off Rs. 209 represented value of copper used as alloy and Rs. 1,206 value of copper and other metals used for contingent purposes.

47. *English and local stores.*—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 82,213 showing a decrease of Rs. 34,663, the decrease being chiefly due to the expenditure in English stores which amounted to Rs. 24,960; the reason for the gross decrease may be chiefly attributed to the diminution in coinage for the year as compared with the year previous.



48 *Contingent charges*.—The slight increase of Rs. 1,552 under contingencies as compared with the previous year is fairly distributed among the minor heads of expenditure. An item of Rs. 209 for livery of peons appears in the year's expenditure under report, and the increased expenditure under cart and coolie hire, postage and telegrams is chiefly due to the additional work in connection with the Durbar. The expenditure under miscellaneous includes Rs. 652, railway freight paid by the Mint on consignments of old scales and weight returned by Opium Factories.

49. *Pro forma Receipts and Charges*—On the receipt side a credit of Rs. 1,42,255 has been shown which includes the approximate credit at 15 per cent on the value of new bronze coins manufactured, to cover working expenses.

On the charge side Rs. 3,60,793 represents the interest on Capital account and the Bullion and store balances held in the Mint at the close of the year.

50. *Capital account*.—Rupees 9,267 represents the total value of machinery brought to account and transferred to the capital expenditure. This account has been also swelled by the expenditure incurred on Mint buildings and has been reduced by the value of the transfer of a portion of Mint land and the buildings thereon to the extent of Rs. 8,20,620.

#### COUNTERFEIT COINS.

51. The total number of coins examined by the Assay Master during the year was 442 as compared with 344 in the year previous; of these 170 were genuine, 7 struck counterfeits, 205 castings, 49 base castings and 11 doubtful as to their genuineness or otherwise.

52. Of the total number of coins examined 16 were for the Mint, the remainder were received from Magistrates, police officers, etc.

53. The examination of these coins resulted in 1,003 assays being made, and the finenesses ranged from 19.7 to 977.1 per mille.

54. Of the 16 counterfeit coins examined for the Mint the following are deserving of notice. Three were struck coins of good execution and contained silver to the extent of 938.0, 949.9 and 951.7 per mille.

55. Among the 442 coins received for examination, 9 were Kabuli coins on which no opinion was expressed.

56. Among the remittances of uncurrent silver coins received and examined by the Mint 3,125 counterfeit rupees, 82 half-rupees, 279 quarter-rupees and 597 one-eighth-rupees were eliminated; showing a decrease on the amounts detected in the previous year.

57. A noticeable decrease occurs in the receipts at the Mint of counterfeit coins under the provisions of Article 580, Civil Account Code, as also coins received for examination and report.

58. The number of counterfeit silver coins cut at the various Treasuries and Railway centres under the provisions of Article 590 (d), Civil Account Code, and Government of India Resolution No. 6192, dated 10th December 1901, has increased to a large extent as compared with the previous year.

59. The value of silver recovered from counterfeit coins received from all sources and credited to Government during the year under review amounted to Rs. 265.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

60. The usual statement of offences against the coinage is appended to this report.

61. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decline in the convictions in the year under review. The decline is most noticeable in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Punjab, Burma and the 'North-West Frontier Provinces.

62. The ratio of the number of persons convicted to that of the number of persons brought to trial was 56.5 as compared with 60.3 of the preceding year.



## Statement No. I of 1911-12.

ACCOUNT OF TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1911-12.

REVENUE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>TO CHARGES LEVIED—</b>			<b>BY WORKING EXPENSES—</b>			
<i>Silver—</i>			<i>Silver—</i>			
Percentage on new rupee coinage. . . . .	...		<i>Loss on Coinage Operation—</i>			
Seigniorage on dollar coinage... . .	...		Operative loss . . . . .	...	14,557 5 2	
Premelting fees . . . . .	508 12 2		Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent silver coins . . . . .	...	2,45,179 14 10	
Assay and melting fees (Private) . . . . .	145 8 6		Loss by overstandard weight and fineness of new coins issued . . . . .	...	1,477 11 9	
		954 3 8	Loss by understandard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation . . . . .	...	...	
			Other items . . . . .	...	525 4 4	
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—</b>			2,61,840 4 1
			Loss on gold melting . . . . .	...	18 13 0	
<i>Gold—</i>			Other items . . . . .	...	...	18 13 0
On bullion from Government Departments . . . . .	—	5 11 8	<b>BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS—</b>			
			Fixed Establishment . . . . .	...	1,74,160 1 10	
<b>TO GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—</b>			Extra Establishment and overtime pay . . . . .	...	1,14,890 8 1	3,09,050 9 11
<i>Silver—</i>			<b>BY COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL—</b>			
Gain by assay benefit . . . . .	...		Used as alloy . . . . .	...	208 13 11	
Gain by understandard weight and fineness of new coins issued . . . . .	...		Used for contingent purposes . . . . .	...	1,205 15 7	
Other items . . . . .	342 5 11		Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	1,414 13 6
Gain by overstandard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation . . . . .	8,518 9 2	8,890 15 1	<b>BY LOCAL STORES—</b>			
<i>Gold—</i>			Coke, coal and charcoal . . . . .	...	21,736 6 6	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	Oil, grease and tallow . . . . .	...	6,493 11 0	
			Acids . . . . .	...	495 14 6	
			Iron and brass . . . . .	...	5,455 14 0	
			Metals . . . . .	...	934 15 7	
			Wood for boxes . . . . .	...	7,171 0 11	
			Bullion trucks, etc. . . . .	...	...	
			Electrical stores . . . . .	...	1,506 7 0	
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	14,135 13 9	58,010 4 0
			<b>BY CONTINGENT CHARGES—</b>			
<b>TO CASH RECEIPTS—</b>			Books and periodicals . . . . .	...	308 4 0	
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for individuals . . . . .	7,335 9 10		Scales and weights . . . . .	...	807 0 0	
For old stores and materials sold . . . . .	3,861 18 5		Cart and coolie hire . . . . .	...	720 0 6	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	16 13 0	11,213 12 3	Telegrams and postage . . . . .	...	973 12 0	
			Inspection of boilers . . . . .	...	76 0 0	
			Rents, rates and taxes . . . . .	...	40,059 10 0	
			Electricity and gas . . . . .	...	302 12 3	
			Freight on Europe stores . . . . .	...	271 5 0	
			Furniture . . . . .	...	134 5 0	
			Livery of peons . . . . .	...	208 12 0	
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	4,302 15 9	48,563 12 6
Carried over . . . . .	...	30,764 10 8	Carried over . . . . .	...	...	6,78,507 9 9

**ACCOUNT of TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1911-12—contd.**

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward	...	20,764 10 8	Brought forward	...	...	6,728,907 9 9
<b>REVENUE.</b>			<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
<b>TO TRANSFER RECEIPTS—</b>			<b>BY TRANSFER CHARGES—</b>			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for Government Departments	20,020 10 6		Coin bags	...	3,051 8 0	
			Landing and Shipping	...	1,379 4 3	
For war medals for Military Department	2,137 4 5		Articles supplied by other Departments	...	2,696 2 0	7,126 14 3
Coining and incidental charges on copper coins for Colonial Governments	188 5 9	22,146 4 8	<b>BY ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—</b>			
			Value of stores used	...	24,474 1 3	
			Less $\frac{1}{2}$ freight charged as above	...	271 5 0	24,202 12 3
<b>TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—</b>			<b>P. W. D. CHARGES—</b>			
Rents recovered from residential quarters	615 7 9		Repairs and alterations to buildings	...	4,390 0 0	4,390 0 0
Cost of electric current consumed	1,864 4 0	2,479 11 9	<b>MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	45,590 11 1	Stationery	...	2,953 6 0	
<b>To Balance</b>	...	6,72,662 15 2	Printing	...	771 0 0	3,626 6 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	7,18,253 10 3	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	7,18,253 10 3
			<b>Total brought down</b>	...	...	7,18,253 10 3
<b>Total brought down</b>	...	45,590 11 1	<b>BY Pro forma CHARGES—</b>			
<b>TO Pro forma RECEIPTS—</b>			<b>COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE—</b>			
Percentage on value of bronze coins manufactured	1,38,844 0 0		$\frac{1}{2}$ of salaries of superior servants	...	29,862 0 0	
Medals for Royal Army Temperance Association	3,216 0 0		$\frac{1}{2}$ of salaries of inferior servants	...	193 0 0	30,054 0 0
Weights supplied to Treasury Officers	195 0 0	1,42,255 0 0	<b>INTEREST ON—</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	1,87,245 11 1	Mint land building and plant valued at	68,59,872 0 0		
<b>To Balance</b>	...	8,21,254 15 2	Average silver balances	20,38,535 0 0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	11,09,100 10 3	Average bronze balance	11,37,127 0 0		
			Store balance	2,72,850 0 0	1,03,08,374 0 0	
			<b>At <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> per cent</b>	A.	...	3,60,793 0 0
			<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	11,09,100 10 3

## ABSTRACT of CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT to the end of the year 1911-12.

	Land.	Building.	Plant.	TOTAL.		Land.	Building.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
Capital expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year.	20,13,346	33,93,046	24,71,160	78,77,552	Value of stores lost or destroyed	...	...	1,650	1,650
Capital expenditure during the current year P. W. D.	...	18,342	...	18,342	Value of buildings sold	...	74,950	...	74,950
Other items—					Depreciation at 5% on plant and 3% on buildings	...	99,543	1,23,476	2,23,019
Water Pumps.	...	...	1,551		Sale of Mint land	7,45,670	...	...	7,45,670
Printing machine	...	...	3,213			7,45,670	1,74,493	1,25,126	10,45,289
Printing machine	...	...	249		Balance	12,67,676	32,36,895	23,55,301	68,59,872
Printing machine	...	...	94						
Rolling machine	...	...	387						
Rolling machine	...	...	3,773	9,967					
Rolling machine	...	...							
TOTAL	20,13,346	34,11,388	24,80,427	79,05,161	TOTAL	20,13,346	34,11,388	24,80,427	79,05,161

## No. II of 1911-12.

## STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the CALCUTTA MINT for the year 1911-12.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal value.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
			Tale.	Value.	
<b>SILVER—</b>		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Rupees . . . . .	12,826,937	1,28,26,937 0 0			
Half-Rupees . . . . .	2,292,843	11,46,421 8 0			
Quarter-Rupees . . . . .	2,244,798	5,61,199 8 0			
One-eighth-Rupees . . . . .	7,724,426	9,65,553 4 0			
Britis Dollars . . . . .	... ..	.....	25,089,004	1,55,00,111 4 0	
<b>BRONZE—</b>					
Single pice . . . . .	55,918,260	8,73,722 13 0			
Half-pice . . . . .	4,879,970	38,124 12 3			
Pie pieces . . . . .	2,645,294	13,777 9 2	63,443,524	9,25,625 2 5	
<b>NICKEL—</b>					
One-anna . . . . .	... ..	.....	.....	.....	
<b>COPPER—</b>					
Ceylon Cents . . . . .	3,236,000	32,360 0 0			
Ceylon Half-cents . . . . .	1,512,000	7,560 0 0			
Amman cash . . . . .	5,004,500	1,970 11 3	5,252,500	41,890 11 3	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	.....	.....	93,785,028	1,64,67,627 1 8	

## No. III of 1911-12.

## STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1911-12.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Receipts for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc. . . . .	38,905 8 3		
Adjusting Weights . . . . .	2,546 11 0		
Sale-proceeds of Treasure Trove coins . . . . .	... ..		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	14,499 13 0		
		56,912 0 3	
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
Engraver's Labour . . . . .	4,821 14 8		
Workshop do., etc. . . . .	14,904 5 9		
Jewellers' do. . . . .	2,192 2 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper) . . . . .	23,372 8 11		
		45,290 15 4	
<b>Net Profit Rupees</b> . . . . .		10,721 0 11	

## No. IV of 1911-12.

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the CALCUTTA MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during the year 1911-12.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 590-A (d), Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.	REMARKS.				
	Nominal value of remittances of the uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees. (u)	In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 580, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination. (b)								
1	2	3				4				5				6				7
		Rs.	1/2	1/4	1/8	Rs.	1/2	1/4	1/8	Rs.	1/2	1/4	1/8	Rs.	1/2	1/4	1/8	
India . . . . .	6,774.8	366	24	83	223	17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1,176	8	4	9	(a) Including current weight coins received for special examination.
Central Provinces . . . . .	67.6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Excluding assay office.
Burma . . . . .	147.6	63	2	4	5	787	2	44	40	72	5	...	...	8,602	204	732	364	
Eastern Bengal and Assam. . . . .	880.9	237	...	7	7	182	16	5	...	66	...	...	...	4,329	105	82	31	
Bengal . . . . .	2,011.1	901	17	58	110	49	1	...	1	118	...	1	...	34,805	1,491	1,310	966	
United Provinces . . . . .	6,359.0	1,341	39	98	203	100	6	1	...	31	...	...	...	18,063	448	570	619	
Punjab . . . . .	710.7	58	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	48	...	41	2	15,066	651	545	311	
Madras . . . . .	781.1	137	...	25	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
State Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	109	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	200	164	164	
TOTAL . . . . .	17,738.3	3,195	80	279	597	1,240	26	51	30	355	15	42	...	85,803	3,107	3,407	2,564	

## STATEMENT OF OFFENCES

	Counterfeit Coins, Sections 231 and 232, Indian Penal Code.			Making, buying and selling instruments for counterfeiting Coins, Sections 233 and 234, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing instru- ments or materials for Counterfeiting Coins, Section 235, Indian Penal Code.			Abetting in India the Counterfeiting of Coins, Section 236, Indian Penal Code.			Importing or Ex- porting Counter- feited Coins, Sections 237 and 238, Indian Penal Code.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
1. Madras . . . . .	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bombay . . . . .	2	6	6	1	4	4	3	7	7	...	...	...	1	4	4
3. Bengal . . . . .	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
4. Eastern Bengal and Assam .	7	15	8	1	7	3	13	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh including Kumaon (Tehri State) and Rampur.	18	30	27	...	...	...	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Punjab . . . . .	5	7	5	...	...	...	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Burma . . . . .	10	16	10	3	4	2	11	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. North-West Frontier, Pesh- war.	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	1
10. Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Central India . . . . .	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Rajputana and its Agency .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Hyderabad . . . . .	9	12	12	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Mysore . . . . .	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kashmir . . . . .	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	65	107	78	7	17	10	41	78	37	...	...	...	7	11	5



## Against COINAGE for 1911.

Possessing and Delivering Counterfeited Coins, Sections 230, 240, 241, 242 and 243, Indian Penal Code.			Causing Coins to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by Law, Sections 224, 246 and 247, Indian Penal Code.			Taking Coining instruments from a Mint, Section 245, Indian Penal Code.			Fraudulently altering appearance of any Coins, Sections 248 and 249, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering altered Coins, Sections 250, 251, 252, 253 and 254, Indian Penal Code.			Total.		
6			7			8			9			10			11		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
32	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	6	7	2	46	58	27
18	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	28	48	36
23	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	29	33	22
43	55	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	67	105	54
62	72	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	3	3	90	117	90
47	57	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	3	2	64	84	35
57	75	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	83	115	56
10	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	5	2	17	19	11
6	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	17	22	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	17	12	5
10	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	11	5	8	7	27	31	23
10	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	17
4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	11	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1
341	407	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	26	19	37	45	29	518	691	391

TOTAL OF 1910

564 214 421

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

No. 46, dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1912.

From—MAJOR J. J. BOURKE, I.M.S., Assay Master, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1911-12.

2. The appended statement gives the number of assays made during the year :—

DESCRIPTION.	1911-12.		1910-11.	
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.
<b>GOLD.</b>				
Assays on gold from all sources . . .	471		123	
Check assays . . . . .	208		64	
		679		187
<b>SILVER.</b>				
Assays on silver alligated for standard coinage—				
for rupees 2,118				
„ ½-rupees 300				
„ ¼-rupees 378		3,480		5,056
„ ⅓ rupees 684				
Do. pyx coins . . . . .	4,389		6,927	
Do. miscellaneous . . . . .	3,235		679	
Check assays . . . . .	826		826	
		11,930		13,488
<b>BRONZE</b>				
Assays on bronze meltings for coinage . . .	35		224	
Do. pyx coins . . . . .	24		333	
Do. miscellaneous . . . . .	Nil.		24	
		59		581
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Parting assays . . . . .	70		114	
Assays on various metals and ores . . .	1,420		1,060	
Assays on Mint drosses . . . . .	42		36	
		1,532		1,210
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b> . . . . .		14,300	• ...	15,466

3. *Gold assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 471, of which 84 were done for the Mint.

4. Average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage :—

	Rupcs.	½-rupees.	¼-rupees.	⅛-rupees.
Average for the year 1911-12 .	916·134	916·053	915·815	915·650
Average for the year 1910-11 .	915·979	915·936	915·836	915·677

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins was :—

for rupees	0·543	per mille.
„ ½-rupees	0·506	„
„ ¼-rupees	0·541	„
„ ⅛-rupees	0·553	„

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 3,136 Troy ounces of gold, in value about £ 13,297.

6. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The following tables give the details of the pyx trials of silver coins for weight and fineness—

*Trials for weight.*

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of coins above the legal remedy for weight.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for weight.
Rupees . . . . .	156	1,560	180·049	1	<i>Nil</i>
Half-rupees . . . . .	51	510	90·008	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Quarter-rupees . . . . .	48	480	45·018	2	<i>Nil</i>
One-eighth-rupees. . . . .	78	780	22·519	12	4

*Trials for fineness.*

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.		AVERAGE FINENESS PER MILLE OF COINS ASSAYED.		Number of coins above the legal remedy for fineness.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for fineness.
		Singly.	In groups (per melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.		
Rupees . . . . .	155	1,550	3,100	916·442	916·616	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Half-rupees . . . . .	51	510	2,050	916·327	916·594	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Quarter-rupees . . . . .	48	480	4,800	916·381	916·574	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
One-eighth-rupees . . . . .	80	800	15,600	916·449	916·624	<i>Nil</i>	1

7. The number of assays of standard meltings for bronze coinage, and of bronze pyx coins, diminished in comparison with the preceding year owing to the introduction of a system of taking the pyxes from the output of each month instead of resorting to weekly pyxes as heretofore.

DESCRIPTION.	Copper per cent.	Tin per cent.	Zinc per cent.
Average fineness of bronze meltings for 1911-12 .	94.767	4.100	1.060
Ditto ditto 1910-11 .	94.913	4.016	1.030
Average fineness of bronze pyx coins for 1911-12 .	94.610	4.096	1.112
Ditto ditto 1910-11 .	94.923	4.010	1.029

8. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 1,420 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores," 1,003 assays were made for the Mint, for various Police Officers and Magistrates, on coins either counterfeit or suspected to be counterfeit, or on suspected materials for manufacturing counterfeit coins.

9. *Verification of weight-pieces.*—The following verifications were made during the year:—

1. Assay Office Working Standard Avoirdupois set.
2. Assay Office Kilogramme set.
3. Assay Office Laboratory Tola set and fractions.
4. Assay Office Working Standard Tola set and fractions.
5. Mint Working Standard Tola set.

10. The post of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., from the beginning of the year under report up to 19th July 1911, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hughes, I.A., on the 20th and 21st July 1911 in addition to his own duties of Deputy Assay Master, and by Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., from 22nd July till the end of the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes carried out the duties of Deputy Assay Master from 1st April to 26th September 1911 and from 23rd October 1911 to 13th March 1912. He was on leave for the remaining portion of the year, during which time Major Bourke, in addition to his own, performed the duties of Deputy Assay Master.

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 768, dated Bombay, the 13th June 1912.

From—Major A. L. C. McCORMICK, R.E., Mint Master,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for the financial year 1911-12, together with the prescribed statements.

## GOLD.

2. *Receipts.*—(a) The value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered during the year amounted to Rs. 21,17,69,860 and was in excess of the previous year by Rs. 10,22,40,733. They were classified as follows:—

Classification.	Value in rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight ... ..	20,40,29,250
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value) ... ..	76,98,375
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (nominal value) ... ..	41,820
Sovereigns of reduced weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value) ... ..	245
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight (bullion value) ... ..	170
Total ... ..	21,17,69,860

(b) In addition to the above, 6,100 sovereigns tendered as current weight were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, counterfeit or of foreign mintage, on detailed examination at the Mint, and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

(c) With the exception of gold of the value of Rs. 415 used for medal work, the whole of the gold received, together with the balance of the previous year, was transferred to the Currency Gold Coin Account.

(d) No remittances were shipped by the Mint to London during the year.

(e) At the close of the year the balance of the Currency Gold Coin Account amounted to Rs. 6,62,83,500 and of the Gold Bullion Account to Rs. 314. These balances consisted of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

## SILVER.

3. *Receipts.*—The silver receipts comprised—(a) Withdrawn and un-current silver coins received for re-coinage of the nominal value of Rs. 98,54,273 classified as follows:—

Classification.	Value in rupees.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835 ... ..	3,04,680
Ditto ditto 1840 (1st issue) ... ..	7,99,358
Ditto ditto 1840 (2nd issue) ... ..	34,09,403
Government (shroff-marked, defective and dumb coins) ... ..	10,33,050
Ditto worn coins ... ..	29,17,772
Ditto reduced coins ... ..	16,309
Ditto rupees of George V (1911) ... ..	13,56,800
Fraudulently defaced coins from Railways ... ..	4,213
Arcot coins ... ..	12,625
Confiscated coin ... ..	63
Total ... ..	98,54,273

(b) Tenders of silver bullion from the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars amounting to 79,882,090 tolas fine. Of this amount silver of the outturn value of Rs. 8,79,95,472 was brought to account during the year.

(c) Consignments of new dumb subsidiary silver coin of the Straits Government returned for re-mintage, consisting of 640,000 five cents, 60,000 ten cents and 20,000 twenty cents. The amounts brought to account during the year were 800,000 five cent pieces and 100,000 ten cent pieces and 40,000 twenty cent pieces of the outturn value of Rs. 88,372.

The description and weight of the silver tendered for coinage into British dollars and for subsidiary coins for the Straits Government is given below :—

Description of silver tendered.						Amount in lakhs of tolas.
Bar silver	...	...	...	...	...	797.36
Sycee silver	...	...	...	...	...	1.46
Old cent pieces and Straits dollars	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
New 20 do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.09
" 10 do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
" 5 do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.75
Total						799.81

(d) No silver was received for rupee coinage from the Secretary of State during the year.

4 *Silver Coinage.*—(a) The Government coinage for the year which consisted of rupees, half, quarter and eighth rupees, amounted to 15,897,391 pieces, valued at Rs. 1,25,74,209, and was wholly on Government account.

(b) 37,599,245 British dollars were issued to Exchange Banks for export during the year, all the coins having been shipped to Hongkong—the amount manufactured being 37,470,509, which is the highest on record since the commencement of the dollar coinage.

(c) 96,797 ten cent pieces and 564,668 five cent pieces were manufactured for the Straits Government, the amount of coins shipped to Singapore being 40,000 twenty cents, 100,000 ten cents and 719,950 five cents.

(d) The whole of the coinage was found by the Assay Master to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

*Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve.*—One crore of rupees was withdrawn from the Gold Standard Reserve during the year, leaving a balance of one crore at the end of the year.

5. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent Government silver coin, as well as new subsidiary coins from the Straits Government, were taken into direct alligation. Bar silver tendered for dollar coinage was also similarly treated from 1st September 1911, Government sanction for which was accorded—*vide* Finance Department letter No. 6132-F., dated 7th October 1911.

This treatment of the bar silver tendered for dollar coinage proved very satisfactory as the Banks were enabled to receive payment in dollars for the silver bars tendered by them in less time than had been the case previously, and at the same time economies were effected in the Melting Department of the Mint.

During the year a set of experimental double moulds for dollar meltings were constructed and brought into use with good results, and it is hoped that next year their use will become general; in which case it will be possible, whilst employing the present mould carriages, to melt for dollars in pots of 21,000 tolas capacity in place of the present 15,000 tolas pots which are somewhat small. This will bring about further small economies in the Melting Department and reduce the work of the calculating staff in the Mint Office.





Attempts are being made to adapt the 17 screw presses, only used at present for silver coinages, for nickel annas, and it is expected that these attempts under the direction of Mr. Race will also be brought to a successful conclusion early next year, in which case, provided no large silver coinage is in progress, the capacity of the Coining Department of this Mint to coin nickel pieces will be about doubled.

The total operative losses written off the books during the year amounted to 29 maunds, giving a percentage of 406 per 100 maunds of metal rolled.

#### BRONZE.

9. No bronze coinage was carried out during the year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

10. *Miscellaneous work.* (a) This consisted of the recurring supply of dies, medals, etc., to various public institutions, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government Departments and the public, the profit made being Rs. 547.

(b) There were 157 war medals, 185 clasps and 1 star issued during the year.

(c) During the year the Mint was called upon to strike medallions which the Government of India had decided should be distributed to school children on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The medallions were of cupro-nickel, each 1.25 inch in diameter and bore on the obverse the effigies of Their Majesties, with names, and on the reverse the date with a crown and conventional scrolls, etc. A short length of ribbon of garter blue fastened by a pin was attached by two small rings on the rim of each medal.

The obverse and reverse of the medallion were designed by Mr. F. K. Wezel of the Calcutta Mint, the design on the obverse having been adopted with modifications from that of the English Coronation medal.

The number of fitted medals despatched from the Mint to the various states and provincial distributing centres and private educational institutions was 3,259,952.

11. *Treasure Trove Coins.*—During the year 164 coins of the various Mogul Emperors and other designs, which were undecipherable, were forwarded to the Mint by the Bombay branch, of the Royal Asiatic Society, for disposal to numismatists. The amount realised by the sales of Treasure Trove coins during the year was Rs. 196, the metal value at which the coins were credited in the Mint accounts being Rs. 103. After defraying postage and other charges, the profit on the sale of these coins amounted to Rs. 92.

12. *Mint Working Standards.*—The weights in all the Departments were periodically compared with the standards and any difference found carefully adjusted.

#### ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

##### 13. Revenue—

(a) *Charges levied. Mint Seigniorage.*—The seigniorage on silver tendered for British dollar coinage and for which outturn certificates were issued during the year, amounted to Rs. 17,59,307, the premelting fees at Rs. 48½ per lakh on silver taken in direct alligation (*vide* paragraph 5 above) amounted to Rs. 30,154, and the seigniorage recovered from the Straits Government for subsidiary coinage to Rs. 3,197.

(b) *Gain on coinage operations.*—The gain on this head was Rs. 62,242, being more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 36,745.

(c) *Cash and transfer receipts.*—These receipts amounted to Rs. 2,73,819 and were more by Rs. 2,60,579 as compared with the year 1910-1911 and were chiefly due to the large issue of school children's medallions.

(d) *Pro forma receipts*.—A *pro forma* credit at 5 per cent on the value of nickel coins turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,500 being more by Rs. 4,875 than that of the previous year.

14. *Expenditure*.—

(a) *Loss on coinage*.—*Silver*.—The difference between the par and weight values of uncurrent coin received from Government Treasuries for re-coinage amounted to Rs. 1,62,225 as against Rs. 1,59,765 in the preceding year.

(b) *Salaries and Establishment*.—The total expenditure on salaries and

	1911-12	1910-11
	R	R
Fixed establishment ...	2,80,275	2,19,370
Extra establishment and overtime pay ...	1,70,005	96,361
TOTAL ...	3,90,280	3,15,731

establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding 12 months is shown in the margin. The increase in extra establishment and overtime pay is due to the heavy dollar coinage and school children's medallion work.

(c) *Copper used for alloy and for contingent purposes*.—The amount expended under this head was Rs. 92,616 as against Rs. 18,339 for 1910-1911.

(d) *Local and English stores*.—The expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 2,27,921 as compared with Rs. 94,704 in the preceding year, the increase being due to reasons stated in para. 14 (b) above.

(e) *Contingent Charges*.—These charges amounted to Rs. 40,012 and showed an increase of Rs. 15,260 on last year's figures.

(f) *Transfer Charges*.—These amounted to Rs. 15,627 as against Rs. 932 in the preceding 12 months.

15. *Resumé of Revenue and Expenditure*.—The result of the transactions of the year, as summarised in Statement No. I, shows that, including interest on capital outlay, the net profit from Mint Operations during the year was Rs. 8,68,600.

16. *Balances sunk in the Mint*.—The balances of silver bullion belonging to Government, valued at rupee one per tola of standard fineness, stood at the beginning of the year at Rs. 18,65,376 and at its close at Rs. 7,00,200. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was Rs. 34,30,490. The minimum daily balance was Rs. 6,99,359 on the 29th March 1912 and the maximum was Rs. 68,46,928 on the 14th November 1911.

17. *Capital Account*.—Rs. 20,648 on account of buildings and Rs. 8,433 on account of machinery were added to their respective heads during the year. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year after allowing for depreciation on buildings and plant stood at Rs. 38,10,507.

18. *Extensions*.—During the year under review the Public Works Department constructed a Dross Grinding room costing Rs. 13,132 and completed the construction of a new chimney at a further sum of Rs. 3,237.

#### OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

19. *Return of Counterfeit Coins*.—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

2,198 counterfeit coins (1,923 rupees, 81 half-rupees, 48 quarters and 146 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 1,643 in 1910-1911, and were classified as follows:—

- (i) 1,094 coins (40 castings and 1,054 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and 44 struck counterfeits received from the Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad, in four lots were accepted as exceptionally well executed.

(ii) 118 coins (64 castings and 54 struck) were sufficiently good to deceive the public as regards colour and finish.

(iii) The remaining 942 (786 castings and 156 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and noticeably false.

(The second and third classes above include coins which were returned to the Railways, as they did not come up to the standard of excellence required by Government.)

2,003 counterfeit coins (1,344 rupees, 37 half-rupees, 206 quarters and 416 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coins to the Mint as against 2,618 in the previous year.

During the year under report 42,760 counterfeit coins were cut at Treasuries and Railways as against 39,324 in 1910-1911.

247 one-anna pieces received during the year were found to be in the majority of cases of base and inferior metal.

## I.

## ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1911-1912.

Approved of in Comptroller-General's letter No. 2012, dated 12th September 1908.

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>To CHARGES LEVIED—</b>			<b>By WORKING EXPENSES—</b>		
<i>Silver—</i>			<i>Loss on Coinage Operations—</i>		
Percentage on new rupee coinage ...	...		<i>Silver—</i>		
Seigniorage on dollar coinage ...	17,59,307 0 0		Operative losses ...	87,499 15 2	
Seigniorage on subsidiary coinage for the Straits Government ...	3,196 8 10		Loss by over standard weight and fineness of new coins issued ...	775 14 0	
Premelting fees ...	30,200 8 0		Loss on withdrawals of uncurrent silver coins ...	1,62,225 5 0	
Assay and melting fees (Private) ...	136 13 0		Other items ...	883 0 0	
			Loss by under standard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation ...	...	
<i>Gold—</i>					
On bullion from Government Departments ...	...				2,51,384 2 2
		17,92,840 13 10	<b>MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—</b>		
			Loss on melting gold ...	3 4 7	
			Other items ...	62,259 0 9	62,262 5 4
<b>To GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—</b>			<b>By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—</b>		
<i>Silver—</i>			Fixed Establishment ...	2,20,275 8 2	
Gain by under standard weight and fineness of new coin issued ...	...		Extra Establishment ...	1,34,729 11 0	
Gain by Assay Benefit ...	42,796 0 0		Overtime pay ...	35,275 3 0	3,90,280 6 2
Gain by over standard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation ...	7,432 0 0				
Other items ...	11,880 12 4		<b>By COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL—</b>		
			<i>R</i>		
<i>Gold—</i>			Used for alloy 92,320-13-9		
Miscellaneous ...	133 7 6		Used for contingent purpose 416-15-2		
		62,242 3 10			
			<i>Less—</i>		
<b>To CASH RECEIPTS—</b>			Returned from troughs ... 121-12-5	92,616 0 6	
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals ...	9,390 9 0		Miscellaneous charges ...	...	92,616 0 6
			<b>By LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—</b>		
			Coal, coke, charcoal and firewood ...	58,241 2 7	
			Oil, grease and tallow ...	6,704 9 2	
			Acids ...	147 0 0	
			Iron and brassmongery and hardware ...	1,163 0 0	
			Metals ...	1,406 11 10	
			Wood for boxes ...	104 13 5	
			Bullion trucks, moulds, etc, ...	2,890 1 10	
			Miscellaneous ...	62,546 10 3	1,33,204 8 1
			<b>By CONTINGENT CHARGES—</b>		
			Books ...	313 11 6	
			Scales and weights ...	690 0 0	
			Cart, coolie, and boat hire ...	397 8 0	
Carried over ...	9,390 9 0	18,55,083 1 8	Carried over ...	1,401 3 6	9,29,746 15 3

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year  
1911-1912—*contd.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Brought forward ...	9,390	9	0	18,55,083	1	8	Brought forward ...	1,401	3	6	9,29,746	15	3
<b>To CASH RECEIPTS—<i>contd.</i></b>							<b>By CONTINGENT CHARGES—<i>contd.</i></b>						
For old stores and materials ...	2,761	13	9				Postage and telegrams ...	701	2	6			
Miscellaneous ...	358	14	4	12,511	5	1	Water-supply ...	2,867	10	6			
							Inspection of Boilers ...	235	0	0			
<b>To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—</b>							Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	13,999	9	7			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done at the Mint for Government Departments ...	2,60,941	7	9				Charges for Electricity and Gas ...	4,415	0	1			
							Freight on Europe stores ...	135	1	0			
For war medals for Military Department ...	75	11	10	2,61,017	3	7	Travelling allowances ...	560	14	0			
							Plague and other allowances ...	205	0	0			
For telegram, packing, shipping and landing charges on account of the Straits Government ...				290	12	6	Furniture ...	332	4	0			
							Miscellaneous ...	15,159	8	5			
<b>To <i>pro forma</i> RECEIPTS—</b>											40,012	5	2
*Five per cent on value of nickel coins manufactured ... Rs 26,10,000				1,30,500	0	0	<b>By TRANSFER CHARGES—</b>						
							Coin bags ...	9,940	0	0			
							Landing and shipping charges ...	347	2	7			
							Articles supplied by other departments ...	5,340	0	6			
											15,627	3	1
							<b>By ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—</b>						
							Value of stores used ...	94,852	4	10			
							Less—						
							One-fifth freight charges above ...	135	1	0			
											94,717	3	10
							<b>By PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—</b>						
							Repairs and alterations to buildings ...				6,989	2	1
							<b>By MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—</b>						
							Stationery ...	1,253	11	7			
							Printing ...	769	6	4			
											2,023	1	11
							<b>By COST OF PENSIONS AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES—</b>						
							One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants ...	31,752	0	0			
							One-sixteenth of the salaries of inferior servants ...	751	8	0			
											32,503	8	0
							Interest at 3½ % on Mint land, buildings and plant value ...	38,10,507	0	0			
							At average silver balance ...	34,30,490	0	0			
							" " Nickel " ...	2,64,821	0	0			
							" " Bronze " ...	59,607	0	0			
							Balance of Europe stores ...	1,25,508	0	0			
											76,90,933	0	0
											2,69,183	0	0
							<b>By Balance</b> ...				8,68,599	15	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...				22,59,402	6	10	<b>Total</b> ...				22,59,402	6	10

\* This represents an approximate credit to cover working expenses for nickel coinage.

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the MINT to end of March 1912.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Total expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year ...	12,62,200 0 0	17,14,090 0 0	9,02,023 0 0	39,78,313 0 0	(Depreciation at 5 % on plant and 3 % on buildings).	...	51,411 0 0	45,101 0 0	96,512 0 0
Expenditure during current year ...	...	4,279 0 0	8,433 0 0	12,712 0 0	Value of articles lost or destroyed ...	...	375 0 0	...	375 0 0
By Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...					
By P. W. Department ...	...	16,369 0 0	...	16,369 0 0	Balance at debit ...	12,62,200 0 0	16,82,052 0 0	8,65,355 0 0	38,10,507 0 0
Other items ...	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL ...	12,62,200 0 0	17,34,738 0 0	9,10,456 0 0	39,07,394 0 0	TOTAL ...	12,62,200 0 0	17,34,738 0 0	9,10,456 0 0	39,07,394 0 0



## II.

## STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the BOMBAY MINT for the year 1911-1912.

	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
			Tale.	Value.	
<b>Silver—</b>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Rupees ...	11,681,687	1,16,81,687 0 0			
Half-Rupees ...	585,430	2,92,715 0 0			
Quarter-Rupees ...	1,168,182	2,92,045 8 0			
Eighth-Rupees ...	2,462,092	3,07,761 8 0			
British Dollars ...	37,470,509	*8,50,23,954 0 0			
Ten Cents ...	96,797	†14,749 0 0			
Five Cents ...	564,668	†43,016 0 0			
<b>Nickel—</b>			54,029,365	9,76,55,928 0 0	
One-anna ...	41,760,000	26,10,000 0 0			
<b>Bronze</b> ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	41,760,000	‡26,10,000 0 0	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	...	.....	95,789,365	10,02,65,928 0 0	

\* This figure represents the outturn value of the dollars in standard tolas.

† Do. do. cents. do.

‡ Includes nickel coin (new design) of the value of Rs. 1,47,500 rejected and subsequently melted up.

## III.

## STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1911-12.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
<i>Receipt.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Receipt for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc. ...	2,64,924 9 9		
Adjusting Weights ...	2,554 9 0		
Sale-proceeds of Treasure Trove coins ...	195 10 0		
Miscellaneous ...	2,657 4 0		
<i>Expenditure.</i>		2,70,332 0 9	
Engraver's Labour ...	272 3 4		
Workshop do. ...	22,701 13 8		
Jeweller's do. ...	29 2 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver, nickel and copper) ...	1,23,240 9 6	1,46,243 12 6	
<b>NET PROFIT RUPEES</b> ...	...	1,24,088 4 3	Including Rs91-14-0, profit on sale of Treasure Trove gold and silver coins. Including Rs1,23,448-12-10, profit on Coronation medals.

## IV.

STATEMENT OF COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during 1911-12.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				REMARKS.
		In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A, dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		R	1-R	1-R	1-R	R	1-R	1-R	1-R	R	1-R	1-R	1-R	R	1-R	1-R	1-R	
Bombay ...	3,361	507*	7	69	105	1,037	57	6	2	396	8	7	6	16,674	577	631	992	* Includes 61 counterfeit rupees found in remittances of Rs 7,84,007 received for special examination.
India ...	7	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta (Baluchistan) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras ...	2,102	216	4	77	91	74	1	4	56	58	...	18	54	14,769	1,386	1,117	1,298	
Punjab ...	4,159	463	3	55	211	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	283	...	...	...	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	171	4	2	3	
Central Provinces ...	279	52	...	2	2	15	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1,628	29	17	7	
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	5	1	3	
Rajputana ...	674	81	23	...	...	109	...	...	...	113	14	12	28	1,827	55	34	25	
Central India ...	31	3	...	...	2	41	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1,170	17	17	13	
Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North-West Frontier Province. ...	13	9	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	10,626	1,344	37	206	416	1,284	58	10	58	639	23	38	88	36,597	2,073	1,819	2,271	

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

No. 91, dated Bombay, the 13th June 1912.

From—CAPTAIN H. B. DRAKE, I.M.S., Officiating Assay Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1911-1912.

2. *Number and description of Assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 34,509 as against 13,809 in the previous financial year.

The details are shown in the following table :—

Description.	Number.	Total.
<b>GOLD.</b>		
Assays on gold from all sources ... ..	316	
Check assays on fine gold ... ..	46	372
<b>SILVER.</b>		
Assays on silver received for coinage ... ..	2,830	
Do. alligated for silver standard coinage ... ..	22,494	
Do. pyx coins ... ..	5,086	
Do. miscellaneous ... ..	2,004	
Check assays on fine silver ... ..	1,116	33,530
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Parting assays ... ..	54	
Assays on various metals and ores ... ..	343	
Assays on Mint Drosses ... ..	210	607
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b> ... ..		<b>34,509</b>

3. *Gold and Silver Assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was 372 as against 1,010 in the previous year; of these 24 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 33,530 as against 12,362 in the previous year; of these 32,360 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage.*—Silver meltings for rupees were assayed during the months of April 1911 and July to March 1912, for half rupees May 1911 and January 1912, for quarter rupees May 1911 only, for one-eighth rupees May, June 1911 and January 1912, for British dollars during the whole year, for 10 cents December 1911 only, and 5 cents June and December 1911.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was :—

For rupees	...	...	...	...	915'938	per mille.
For $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees	...	...	...	...	915'751	"
For $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees	...	...	...	...	915'686	"
For $\frac{1}{8}$ rupees	...	...	...	...	915'553	"
For British dollars	...	...	...	...	898'959	"
For ten cents	...	...	...	...	596'367	"
For five cents	...	...	...	...	594'600	"

as shown in the following table :—

Months.	Rupees.	$\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.	$\frac{1}{4}$ rupees.	$\frac{1}{8}$ rupees.	British dollars.	Ten cents.	Five cents.
April 1911	915'969	...	...	...	898'940	...	...
May "	...	915'900	915'686	915'390	898'976	...	...
June "	...	...	...	915'779	898'966	...	594'933
July "	915'900	...	...	...	898'967	...	...
August "	915'940	...	...	...	898'969	...	...
September "	915'977	...	...	...	898'890	...	...
October "	915'700	...	...	...	898'906	...	...
November "	915'902	...	...	...	898'089	...	...
December "	915'776	...	...	...	898'826	596'367	594'000
January 1912	915'912	915'453	...	915'500	898'864	...	...
February "	915'975	...	...	...	898'998	...	...
March "	915'083	...	...	...	899'049	...	...
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	915'938	915'751	915'686	915'553	898'959	596'367	594'600

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly "Parting Assays" in the silver pyx coins for the year was '218 per mille for rupees, '022 for  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupees, '030 for  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupees, '149 for  $\frac{1}{8}$  rupees, '041 for British Dollars, '035 for 10 cents, and '078 for 5 cents.

6. *Pyx trials Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 136, the total number weighed being 2,720. The average weight of all was 180'037 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179'10 and 180'90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 136; 680 coins having been assayed singly and 3,400 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914'3 to 918'6, and the average fineness over 680 coins was 916'569 per mille. None of the coins was found beyond remedy. The 3,400 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916'618, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 915'1 and 917'8.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx Rupees, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1911	180'031	916'867	916'700	'034
November "	180'044	916'427	916'523	'278
December "	180'047	916'472	916'575	'284
January 1912	180'046	916'541	916'436	'169
February "	180'000	916'518	916'671	'316
March "	180'019	916'733	916'736	'141
Average	180'037	916'569	916'618	'218

7. *Half Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 9, the total number weighed being 180. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 90'037 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 89'60 and 90'40 grains.

The trials for fineness were 9 in number : 45 coins were assayed singly and 450 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915.5 to 918.3 and the average fineness over 45 coins was 916.920 per mille. No coin was found beyond remedy. The 450 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.755, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 916.2 and 917.0.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.				Average weight of pyx ½-rupees, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX ½-RUPES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
					Single.	Melted.	
May	1911	...	...	90.070	916.600	916.600	.032
June	"	...	...	90.021	917.080	916.833	.016
Average				90.037	916.920	916.755	.022

8. *Quarter Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 13, the total number weighed being 130. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 45.054 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 44.70 and 45.30 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 13 in number, 65 coins having been assayed singly, and 1,300 in groups of 100 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915.2 to 917.6 per mille, and the average fineness of the 65 coins was 916.637 per mille. The 1,300 coins assayed in groups of 100 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.600, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 915.7 and 916.9 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.				Average weight of pyx ¼-rupees, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX ¼-RUPES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
					Single.	Melted.	
May	1911	...	...	45.05	916.573	916.617	.044
June	"	...	...	45.05	916.691	916.585	.020
Average				45.054	916.637	916.600	.030

9. *One-eighth Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 23, the total number weighed being 230. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 22.51 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 22.30 and 22.70 grains.

The trials for fineness were 23 in number, 115 coins having been assayed singly and 4,600 in groups of 200 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915.7 to 918.3 per mille and the average fineness of the 115 coins was 916.915 per mille. The 4,600 coins assayed in groups of 200 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.822, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916.2 and 917.3 per mille.



The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx ½-rupees, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX ½-RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
May 1911 ... ..	22.52	916.769	916.745	.242
July " ... ..	22.51	917.048	916.892	.067
Average ... ..	22.516	916.915	916.822	.149

10. *British Dollars.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 403, the total number weighed being 8,100. Two trials disclosed two coins below the legal remedy. Forty fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy. The average weight of all was 416.011 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 414.10 and 417.90 grains.

The trials for fineness were 403 in number, 2,015 coins having been assayed singly and 6,045 in groups of 15 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 893.6 to 902.3 per mille, and the average fineness of the 2,015 coins was 900.168 per mille. The 6,045 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 899.991, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899.1 and 901.0 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx British Dollars, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1911 ... ..	416.015	900.365	900.047	.095
May " ... ..	416.033	900.170	900.062	.061
June " ... ..	416.070	900.102	899.950	.143
July " ... ..	416.021	900.096	899.887	.081
August " ... ..	415.993	900.160	899.903	.021
September " ... ..	415.980	900.244	900.038	.009
October " ... ..	415.986	900.212	900.013	.032
November " ... ..	416.009	900.301	900.219	.017
December " ... ..	416.014	900.018	899.862	.018
January 1912 ... ..	416.030	900.077	899.919	.032
February " ... ..	415.975	900.163	899.922	.059
March " ... ..	416.004	900.229	899.977	.051
Average ... ..	416.011	900.168	899.991	.041

11. *Ten Cent pieces.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 4, the total number weighed being 40. None of these was found beyond



remedy. The average weight of all was 41·93 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 41·70 and 42·10 grains. The trials for fineness were also 4 in number, 20 coins having been assayed singly and 400 in groups of 100 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 597·7 to 602·4 per mille, and the average fineness of the 20 coins was 600·305 per mille. The 400 coins assayed in groups of 100 after melting gave an average fineness of 600·025, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 599·3 and 601·1 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx ten cent pieces, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX 10 CENT PIECES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
August 1911 ... ..	41·92	599·680	600·500	} ·035
January 1912 ... ..	41·94	600·513	599·866	
Average ... ..	41·937	600·305	600·025	·035

12. *Five cent pieces.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 11, the total number weighed being 110. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 20·96 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 20·85 and 21·05 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 11 in number, 65 coins having been assayed singly and 2,200 in groups of 200 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 596·1 to 603·9 per mille, and the average fineness of the 55 was 599·237 per mille. In two trials only were single coins found to be outside remedy, and the fresh pyx called for in these cases disclosed no coin beyond remedy.

The 2,200 coins assayed in groups of 200 after melting gave an average fineness of 599·718; the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 596·7 and 606·6 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

MONTHS.	Average weight of pyx five cent pieces, grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX FIVE CENT PIECES PER MILLE.		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1911 ... ..	21·01	600·153	600·866	} ·108
May " ... ..	21·03	600·000	600·300	
July " ... ..	20·93	599·145	599·400	} ·058
August " ... ..	20·98	599·240	598·900	
January 1912 ... ..	20·91	597·660	598·750	·040
Average ... ..	20·953	599·237	599·718	·078

13. *The copper and nickel assays.*—The copper and nickel assays done during the year are given in the following table:—

Months.	Description of coins.	Number of coins.	Copper.	FINENESS PRESENT.			
				Nickel.	Iron.	Carbon.	Silica.
April 1911 ...	Nickel and one anna pieces.	95	74.45	25.10	Undetermined.		
May " ...	Ditto ...	60	74.80	24.75	Ditto.		
June " ...	Ditto ...	125	74.73	25.01	Ditto.		
July " ...	Ditto ...	115	75.22	24.46	Ditto.		
August " ...	Ditto ...	120	74.80	25.10	Trace.		
September " ...	Ditto ...	115	74.70	25.20	Do.		
October " ...	Ditto ...	105	75.00	24.40	Iron present but not determined.		
November " ...	Ditto ...	115	74.00	25.40	Ditto.		
December " ...	Ditto ...	120	74.60	24.40	Ditto.		
March 1912 ...	Ditto ...	70	74.40	24.60	Ditto.		
1st June 1911 ...	Nickel supplied by Mint Master.	Tolas. 50	.050	99.35	Undetermined.		
6th October " ...	Ditto ...	50	.030	99.75	.28 trace of carbon.		
3rd November " ...	Ditto ...	50	.013	99.40	.23.		

14. *Summary of pyx trial.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are summarised in the following table:—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains.)	Average fineness of coins assayed singly per mille.	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille.)	Proportion of gold in pyx coins (per mille.)
Rupees ...	2,720	680	3,400	180.037	916.569	916.618	.218
$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees ...	180	45	450	90.037	916.920	916.755	.022
$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees ...	130	65	1,300	45.054	916.637	916.600	.030
$\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees ...	230	115	4,600	22.516	916.915	916.822	.149
British Dollars ...	8,100	2,015	6,045	416.011	900.168	899.991	.041
Ten cents ...	40	20	400	41.937	600.305	600.025	.035
Five cents ...	110	65	2,200	20.963	599.237	599.718	.078

15. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 343 assays under the "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 286 were assays on counterfeit coins, and samples of nickel and copper received from the Mint Master, Bombay, Administrator, Junagadh, and Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

16. *Verifications of weight pieces.*—During the year the Mint and Assay Office weights have been verified starting from the Iridio platinum primary